THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine 13 years A 1, Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 Tons, J. Sinclair, Commander, having half of her cargo engaged, will sail about the 2nd of October. For freight or passage, apply to

B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

6th September 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new Steam-ship INDORE, J. A. Browne, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. The accommodations for First Class Passengers are very superior. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Bombay, 11th September 1862. Manager.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandevi, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N Co. "Limited" will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON as above on 17th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.
Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *James Livesey*, Broad, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the Ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Agents for Captain Broad.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, *or other Steamers* from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under:—

Bombay	Thomas Black.	Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.
Calcutta	T. H. Thomson.	
Madras	J. C. Loch.	
Ceylon	T. Bayley.	
Singapore	W. Macaulay.	
Hongkong	T. Sutherland.	
Shanghai	E. Warden.	

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southampton.

BASSOONS.

A PAIR, quite new, by one of the first makers, just to hand by the steamer. These two Instruments were ordered out by Colonel Hough for his Regiment, which has just sailed for China; they will now be sold for the actual cost, viz., 14 guineas each with charges. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Fort, 9th September 1862.

N. B.—Rs. 300—*Cash down*—will secure the bargain. Each Bassoon in black enamelled leather case.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Horse-Racing.

ON THE WEIGHTING OF HORSES IN INDIA, by Pegasus, 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IMPORTANT NEW WORK ON THE HORSE,

By STONEHENGE & LUPTON.

In demy 8vo. Rs. 9, half-bound, 600 pages, illustrated with 160 finely Printed Engravings:

THE HORSE, in the Stable and the Field, His Varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology, etc. By J. H. Walsh (Stonehenge), Editor of "The Field," Author of "British Rural Sports," and I. J. Lupton, M.R.C.V.S.

This handsome Volume is a COMPLETE PRACTICAL WORK on the HORSE, in a form and style suited to every equestrian of the 19th Century, and embraces all the recent views of the most Eminent Authorities, on every subject connected with the Horse, treated in a practical manner, and in a style popularly intelligible by the best Sporting Writer of the Present Time, assisted by an Eminent Veterinary Surgeon.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay, September, 1862.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of assisting in alleviating the present great distress amongst the MILL-HANDS of LANCASHIRE.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Edward P. Repton.
Michael H. Scott.	James A. Forbes.
Robert Hannay.	Lewis S. Thomas.
John Parsons.	John Cassels.
Archibald C. Scott.	Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama.
R. McIlwraith.	B. H. Cama.
Alex. Brown.	Byramjee Muncherjee of Surat.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.	Sapoorjee Jewajee, and 28 others.
Henry Brooke.	
W. Trevor Roper.	

In compliance with the above requisition, I convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th September 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	,, 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS; being a Treasury of Reference, consisting of Selections from the Writings of the Most Celebrated Authors. By Henry Southgate; 4to gilt. Rs. 14.

"A mine rich and inexhaustible to those in search of a quotation."—*Art-Journal.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA and MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla;" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership; Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

BANAJEE, CUMROODEEN & Co.,

MILLINERS,
No. 2, Medow Street.

BEG most respectfully to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per steamer *Indore*, a select invoice, consisting of—

Ladies' and Children's Straw and Fancy Crinoline trimmed and untrimmed Hats of the newest shapes.
Elegant Tulle, and Arophane Bridal Bonnets, richly trimmed with Flowers.
White and Black Plain Straw Bonnets.
White and Black Bonnet Shapes.
Handsome Flower Head Dresses, with Boquets, and best artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams. Woolen Cloth, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Sept. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000	Pieces Grey Jacconets.	
600	,, ,,	Shirtings.
700	,, ,,	Long Cloth.
500	,, ,,	T. Cloth.

A few Bales of Mule and Water Twist.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Sherry	Rs. 18	per doz.
English-bottled Beer	,, 4	,,

Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

Sound Porter in Pints	,, 3¼	,,

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13	per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8	,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 12th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Storekeeper and Shipping Agent's Office has been removed from No. 9, Hornby Row, to Tardeo, opposite Cowasjee's Mill.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

MR. J. C. DIAS, assisted by both professional and amateur gentlemen (many of the latter were members of the late Bombay Choral Society,) will give on the 20th instant, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall. The Programme will be issued in a few days.

The object of this performance is to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire, to fulfil which strictly the Managers of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, are only empowered to sell the admission tickets and give half of the proceeds towards the said relief fund after deducting the actual disbursements.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (free of Income Tax) for the Half Year ending 30th June last, will be paid to the Shareholders in India, on and after SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency, will be closed from 10th to 13th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th September 1862. Acting Agent.

MAHABLESHWUR—THE BRIARS.

TO LET FURNISHED for the October Season. Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay or Poona.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND FOUR GODOWNS, No. 3, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. G. S. King & Co. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Commissioners and General Agents, Bell Lane, No. 2, Fort.

TO LET

SUITABLE GODOWNS. Apply to Dr. Muncherjee Sorabjee, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

8th September 1862.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna at the Premises.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

EASTERN LIFE AND SCENERY.

THE HOLY LAND, SYRIA, IDUMEA, ARABIA, EGYPT, AND NUBIA after Lithographs by Louis Haghe from drawings made on the spot by David Roberts, R.A. with Historical descriptions by W. Brockedon F.R.S. 6 vols. imperial 8vo. slightly injured, reduced to Rs. 80, published at £9-9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

FIRST Grand Meeting to be held at Poona, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th September 1862, at the Butts of H. M.'s 103rd Royal Fusiliers.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Monday, 22nd.

1st.—A Prize given by the Association to be shot for by "all comers," 5 shots at 500 yards kneeling, with any description of Rifle or Ammunition—Entrance Rs. 5.

2nd.—A Sweepstakes for "all comers," five Gold Mohurs to be given by the Association Fund. Entrances Rs. 10, 3 shots each at 200 yards standing, with Rifles of any description. The winner of the first prize to fire with "Sights down."

Second Day, Tuesday, 23rd.

1st.—The "Rifle Association Cup," to be shot for by members only, 5 shots each at 400 yards in any position with any description of Rifle or ammunition. Entrance Rs. 5.

2nd.—A sweepstakes for non-members only, 50 Rs. from the Association Fund. Entrances Rs. 10, 3 shots each at 300 yards, to be fired in any position, and with any description of Rifle. The winners of each prizes on 1st and 2nd day to fire with "Sights down," a winner of 2 out of the first three matches to be disqualified.

Third Day, Wednesday, 24th.

1st.—A Breech-loading Carbine with Whitworth Barrel (by Westley Richards) 5 shots each to be fired with Rifles of any description (but different in principle to that of the Prize,) at 600 yards in any position, open to "all comers." Entrance Rs. 10. The winners of the two first prizes of the 1st and 2nd days' matches will be handicapped by the Stewards on the ground.

2nd.—The "Enfield Sweepstakes," two Gold Mohurs from the Association Fund. Entrances 5 Rs. each, for "all comers," except for n. c. Officers and Privates of H. M.'s Regiments for whom it will be 2 Rs. Entrance, 3 shots each at 800 yards kneeling, only long Enfield Rifles (Government pattern) without bayonets admissible.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE FIRST GRAND MEETING AT POONA.

1. Hythe Rules will be strictly adhered to in firing and marking.

2. There will be markers in the Butts, and the score must be entered exactly as signalled by them, check being made for all ricochets unnoticed by them, by the Stewards or Director, at the firing point.

3. There will be a marker to assist the Secretary at the firing point, they will both be guided by the signals from the marker's Butt and score according, being guided in remarks on ricochets by the Stewards or Director at the firing point.

4. The Secretary and his marker will take up their position 5 paces to *windward* of the firing point. All competitors standing 5 paces in rear and completely clear of the score.

5. There should be no talking or observations made when any competitor may be preparing to fire, anything calculated to distract his attention or put him off his aim would seriously affect his chance of the prize, and bear an appearance of unfairness.

6. Only the markers and others specially appointed by the Stewards will be allowed in the marker's Butts.

7. The use of hair triggers will be prohibited in any of the matches, and no trigger having a less "pull-off" than 3 lbs. will be admissible. These points will be regulated by the Stewards and Director. On its being ascertained that either of these conditions has been disregarded, the party offending will forfeit both prize (if a winner) and entrance money, and be disqualified from firing again during the meeting.

8. All firing must be from the shoulder, and no rests of any kind or slings will be permitted to be made use of.

9. Steel pointed bullets are prohibited.

10. All disputes or questions on any particular points arising on the ground will be decided by the Stewards. An appeal may be made to the Director afterwards, but his decision will be final.

11. Entrances for the 1st matches of each day will be received up to 12 o'clock at noon of those days, and the lists will then be closed. Entrances for the Sweep stakes will be received up to the firing of the first shot of those Sweepstakes, and the lists then closed.

12. All donations, subscriptions, and entrance fees must be paid in advance, and the Secretary will report anybody who has not conformed to this rule, to the Stewards with a view to prevent him firing as long as the fee remains unpaid.

13. The Association Cup will be shot for every year at Poona, but will only become *bona fide* the property of a winner of two successive years. Another and distinct cup will be shot for on the same terms at the Winter meeting to be held at Bombay.

14. The first shot of the first match of each day will be fired immediately after 8 o'clock P.M.

15. It will be necessary to deduct 10 per cent. from all donations, subscriptions, and entrance fees, levied for matches, to meet expenses on the ground, payment of markers, &c., tents, tables, chairs and so forth.

A. H. CURTIS, Major,
Director, Rifle Association W. I.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance to Reunion Island from a port on the Malabar Coast of about 300 Emigrants.

For particulars, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM LEES HUDSON has been admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Out-standing Debts due to Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP, unless paid on or before the 1st of October next, will be placed in the hands of her Solicitor for recovery, without any further notice being given.

2nd September 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GLO'STER, North Wiltshire, Somerset, Berkley, and Chedder Cheeses, York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, and Apricot Jam in patent Pots.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

"AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.

Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2			at Rs.	26	p dz.
Ditto	Pints	,, ,,	,,	14	,,
Ditto		,, No. 3	,,	20	,,
Ditto	Pints	,, ,,	,,	11	,,
Ditto		,, No. 4	,,	16	,,

LEGGATT & Co.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Gowdavery*, *Defiance* and *Vittaras*.
Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal ....Amontillado........	per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do., White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,		,,	24
Brown do., Yellow do. }	,,		,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,			42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,		,,	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,		,,	15
Red Seal........ Quarts	,,		,,	24
Do. Do........ Pints	,,		,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux	,,		,,	34
Leoville	,,		,,	28
St. Julien	,,		,,	22
Medoc	,,		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,		,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,		,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,		,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,		,,	19
HOCK—				
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RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2¼ pr. ct.	Par.
Do. New £20 shares	87-4-4	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36	94⅞
" Loan 1842-43	94⅞
" Loan 1854-55	94⅞
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106⅛
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2
To China	Nominal.
To Clyde	Nominal.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (11TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 385
New Surat	" 375 to 385
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 395 to 405
New Oomrawattee	" 370 to 380
New Compta	" 361
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 495 to 500
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 360 to 370
New Varawul	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 350 to 352
New Peratonee	" 350 to 352
New Akote	" 390 to 395
New Mangalore	" 350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 8 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 38 to 40 nominal.
"	40 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	" 30 to 32

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE monsoon drags on slowly, and during the past fortnight we have had a favourable though not an abundant fall of rain throughout almost all the districts, with the exception of a few where the crops are withering for want of sufficient rains. This year we have had a large area of land prepared for the cotton crops.

Since our last report, our Import Market has remained quiet, and the transactions have been very limited. For *Piece Goods* the demand from up-country still continues in abeyance, owing to the prevalence of high prices; while the regular dealers or bonâ fide purchasers still keep aloof from the market, being afraid to lay in stocks at present high values; however they seem to have taken advantage of the late repudiation of contracts by speculators and supplied their wants in public auctions at rates somewhat cheaper than those demanded by the importers. Notwithstanding this inactivity on the part of dealers, speculation was revived a little during the latter part of the fortnight, and purchases to a small extent were made on speculation by European and Native Houses, principally in 40-in. *Grey Shirtings* and *Domestics*. It is expected that there will be much activity in the Piece Goods Market immediately at the end of the monsoon, but we rather doubt whether this anticipation will be realised so soon. *Yarns* are quiet and nominal. *Metals* are less steady.

Our Export Market also continued in an inactive state, until the receipt of the English news when enquiries for *Cotton* again revived and prices rose. *Seeds* are firm.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—In *Grey Goods* very little business has been done during the fortnight, the market having remained inactive until a few European and Native Houses came forward to make purchases on speculation. These purchases were confined principally to 40-in. *Grey Shirtings* and *Domestics*; the former realised 15½ to 16 annas per lb.; and the latter 11 annas per lb. Besides these there were a few trifling transactions in some other descriptions.

In *White and Colored Goods* and *Prints* there has nothing been done worth noticing; a few sales have taken place at about former prices. The demand for *Turkey Red Goods* has also subsided; a few trifling sales of *Sarrees* have been made.

The sales reported are:—

(From the 27th ultimo to the 10th instant inclusive.

Grey Shirtings.

2500 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds, lbs. 6 (to arrive)	6 0 0	p. pce.
2500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6 do.	6 0 0	
2500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 7 do.	7 0 0	
7500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6 do.	6 0 0	
2000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6 do.	6 14 0	
2500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	8 0 0	

T. Sarrees.

3000 Pieces,	45 in, 5 yds,	2 6 0

Grey Domestics.

300 Pieces,	34 in, 95 yds, 15½ lbs.	11 0 0
300 "	31 in, 72 yds, 16	13 0 0
190 "	36 in, 61 yds, 20	14 11 0
190 "	39 in, 61 yds, 22	15 13 0

White Jaconets.

5000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	Rs. 3 4 to 7 3 0

T. Red Mulls.

5000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	5 4 0

YARNS.—The market has remained completely inactive. No sales have transpired, and we hear of no offers making; holders, however, continue very firm. Quotations are reduced, but, in the absence of demand, they are purely nominal. We hope, however, to see the prices of this staple rise shortly as stocks both here and at Home are greatly diminished.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done during the fortnight. *Copper* has fallen in demand and prices have receded a little. *Yellow Metal* found buyers at Rs. 46. The demand for *Iron* is not quite so active; *British Bars* have been enquired at a trifling above former rates; *Swedish Bars* are quiet and unchanged; *Nail Rods* are without enquiry; *Hoops* remain as before. *Steel* is quiet. *Spelter* enquired at previous rates. *Tin Plates* are quoted a little dearer. In other Metals there is little or nothing doing. Sales reported are:—

780 Cwt. Copper Braziers	at Rs. 57 0 0	p. cwt.
300 " Sheathings	" 57 0 0	
500 " Yellow Metal Braziers	" 46 0 0	
100 Tons Iron British Bar	" 31 4 0	p. cdy.
100 " Do.	" 31 0 0	
3000 Bdls. Hoop	" 6 2 0	p. cwt.
300 " Do.	" 6 12 0	

COALS.—The enquiry is firmer at our quotations.

COCHINEAL has been quoted at former rates.

SAFFRON is worth Rs. 24 per lb.

BEER.—The enquiry continues rather dull.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—*Wines* remain unchanged. *Brandy* has a good enquiry.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market had been in a state of complete stagnation during the early part of the fortnight, and prices were quoted lower. Latterly, however, on the receipt of the Galle telegram, holders became firmer and demand having again revived prices took an upward tendency; since then the Mail brought further favourable news, and an advance of Rs. 10 to 15 was established in the prices. Transactions have transpired in old Cotton for ready delivery and delivery in September instant; and in New Cotton for delivery in March and April next. Supplies are beginning to arrive in small parcels from the Guzerat ports, which

are being delivered in fulfilment of contracts previously enter into. Sales are:—

50 Candies,	Broach	at Rs. 350-4 p. cdy.	(to arrive in March and April.)
125 "	Dhollera	371-4	per candy.
50 "	Do. "	385	do.
500 "	Do. "	395	do.
250 Bales,	Do. "	400	do.
100 Candies,	Do. "	395	do.
300 "	Oomrawattee	375	(without selection)
350 "	Do. "	330	(to arrive in March & April)
500 "	Do. "	380	per candy.
500 "	Akote "	395	do.
500 "	Dharwar Sawginned	495	do.
150 "	Do. "	500	do.
250 "	New Varawul	330	(to arrive in March & April)

WOOL.—The demand for this staple continues active, and the market is bare of stocks.

OIL SEEDS.—The stocks of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are still scanty; both descriptions are firmly held for high prices, which checks business. *Sesame Seed* is scarce and also held for high price. Sale:—

2000 Cwt. Linseed ...... at Rs. 7-5-9 to 7-7 p. cwt.

COFFEE.—*Mocha* is in good demand and can be had at a slightly cheaper rate; *Malabar* is scarce and is sold for future delivery at Rs. 11¼ to 11½.

PEPPER.—*Malabar* is quoted a little dearer; *Bhutcoll* remains as before.

SALTPETRE.—The enquiry is very slack.

MADDER-ROOT.—Stocks are scanty, and no sales are reported.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market continues easy. The rates of interest and discount of the Bank of Bombay have been raised one per cent., and they now stand 4 per cent. for Government Paper and 6 per cent. for Private Bills. The last weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Public Deposits	" 1,24,58,831
Other Deposits	" 1,18,87,100
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 16,12,065
Rest	" 2,76,081
	Rupees 3,14,59,077

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities		Rs. 50,38,885
Credit Accounts on do. do.		" 12,53,823
Bills discounted		" 46,25,870
Dead Stock		" 4,81,423
Balances with Branches and Agents		" 37,46,916
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	Rs. 68,12,461	
Securities	" 16,46,370	
		" 84,58,831
Cash and Currency Notes		" 78,53,329
		Rupees 3,14,59,077

Government Securities continue in firm demand at nearly former rates, we quote:—*Fours*, Rs. 94½ to 94⅞; *Fives*, Rs. 105; and *Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 112½.

Bullion is in good demand and will probably rise in price, if further large supplies are not received.

Exchange on England is rather firmer; *Bank Bills* were sold at 2s. 0-7/16d.; *Credits* 2s. 0½d.; *Documents* began at 2s. 0-9/16d. and closed at 2s. 0-10/16d. to 2s. 0-11/16d.

On *Calcutta* a large amount of business has been done by the Banks at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount for sight. Of 60 days' sight drafts there are but few buyers or sellers.

On *China* the rate is, for 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 222 to 223 per 100 dollars.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH SEPT. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd Aug 1862.	From 24th to 29th Aug. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	25,571	579	26,150
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	42	...	42

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 2nd Sept. 1862.	From 3rd to 9th Sept. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	23,121½	780	7½	23,910½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	42	...	...	42

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 2nd Sept. 1862.	From 3rd to 9th Sept. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,347½	...	40,347½
" 1861-62	20,233	230	20,463
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,010½	...	4,010½
" 1861-62	16	...	16

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 3RD TO 9TH SEPT. 1862.

Of the Season 1860-61
None.

Of the Season 1816-62.
Per Steamer *Orissa*.................Chests 230

Total...... 230

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)

C. J. DAVIES,
Actg. Depy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 10th September 1862.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches),
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	1s. 11⅜d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CAMERON,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England, The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

September 5th, 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 11	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Alice Maud	Gibbs	Kurrachee.
	Chatham	Thurtell	Calcutta.
	Lady Franklin	Groyn	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Alice Maud*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, two children and a servant; Mr. Amos, and Mr. Vott.

Per Ship *Futtay Sultan*, to Calcutta.—10 decks.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Thomas Mitchell*, A. Mitchell, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

G. A. Holt.—1,786 Tons Coals.

From Suez and Aden.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*.—601 boxes Specie; 2 cases Corals; 2 cases Saffron; 2 boxes Pearls; 19 packages Ivory; 3 boxes Pearls and Specie; 2 boxes Books; 1 case Perfumery; 208 packages Merchandise; 1 box Medicine; 125 packages Stores.

From Calcutta.

Duke of Wellington.—5,780 bags Rice; 4,092 bags Sugar; 645 bales Gunnies; 6 cases Wine; 2 cases Piece Goods; 2 boxes Flower Oil; 25 cases Camphor; 280 bundles Twine; 4 cases Sundries; 60 packages Iron; 17 bags Lead.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For Liverpool.

Mary Stenhouse.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Hurry; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 50½ bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., Virchund Cullianjee.

Norah Græme.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Hurry.

Negotiator.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Vurjeevun Vullubdass; 200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Egeria.—100 bales Cotton, 250 cwt., Damjee Gocul; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun.

Hurry Pudomsey.—58 bales Wool, 174½ cwt., Hurry Ramjee.

Sir John Laurence.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy.

Azuline.—250 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *China.*—20 cases Sundries, G. Whitley; 10 packages Blackwood Furnitures, Narayen Wasewdewjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 40 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs, Cassambhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Nanjabhoy Sazun; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Curimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjee Mohmud; 17 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dama; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sudasew Martin; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 1 box Shawls, 2 pieces, Forbes and Co.; 1 box Country Harness, Framjee Cowasjee; 1 case Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassum; 20 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs, each Lalljee Soomar.

Steamer *Indore.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjee Mohmud; 26 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs, each, David Sassoon and Co.; 48 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 8 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs, each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Moolchund Pursotum;

Steamer *Indore.*—8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pemabhoy Hamobhoy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore.*—1 box Sundries, Sassoon Gubby.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Sundries, Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Penang.

Godowery.—22 packages Commonseed, 61½ cwt.; 408 bags Rice, 816 I. Maunds, Fazul Mohmud Essa and Co.; 100 packages Cloves, 122 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb., Fazul Mohmud Essa and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Quicksilver, 219 lbs.; 1 box dry Fish, 60 Nos., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Metha and Co.; 1 box real Pearls, Soonderjee Nanjee and Co.

Glen Isla.—200 bundles China Supaca 250 cwt., Nensook Mooltanchund.

City of Palace.—4 casks E. Iron Spades 100 Dozens; 2 chests E. Cutlery, Sullamon Ahmud Bhanjee.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Husford, Veterinary Surgeon B., 7th Dragoon Guards, to join, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Macdonald, Captain H. C., H. M.'s 108th Foot, to join, to Jaulnah.

Nicholson, Capt. J. S., H. M.'s 108th Foot, to join, to Jaulnah.

Lustine, Ensign P., H. M.'s 108th Foot, to join, to Jaulnah.

Messaries, Lieut. A. S., Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 11th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. Bombardier Thomas Patrick, 5-12th Royal Artillery, a soldier about to be discharged by purchase, and who arrived from Ahmedabad yesterday, is attached to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment and will be sent to join the General Depot, Poona, by the afternoon train, to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1862.

No 498.—Capt. C. E. Naylor, of the Staff Corps, and Capt. of Police, Hydrabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 499.—Ensign M. Cousmaker, of H. M.'s 25th Regt. N. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1862.

No. 500.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieutenant, William Tufnel Keays, 14th Regt. N. I., Probationer, Commissariat Department.

No. 501.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Hebbert, 17th Regt. N. I., Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

No. 502.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Perceval Hodgson, 22nd Regt. N. I., Adjutant, 22nd Regt. N. I.

No. 503.—Captain R. S. Simonds, of H. M.'s late 4th Bengal European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1862.

No. 504.—The Goverment of India has sanctioned the same office allowance for District Inspectors of Musketry under this Presidency as has been granted in Bengal, viz. Rupees 70 for a Clerk, and Rupees 15 for Stationery. This measure is to have effect from the 14th June 1862.

No. 505.—With reference to G. O. No. 456, dated 6th Aug. 1862, Article 4, page 884, of Jameson's Code, is hereby cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1862.

No. 506.—Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, as communicated to the Government of Madras, in letter No. 505, dated 14th March 1862, it is notified that the appointment of an Officer to a staff situation, he not having passed the prescribed examination, is, in contravention of the clear rule laid down in the General Order No. 734, of 19th May 1859, which directs that the order prohibiting the employment on the Staff of any unpassed Officer, shall be thenceforward strictly enforced.

This rule admits of no exception, the utmost relaxation allowable being the grant of leave of absence to an unpassed Officer to join a personal Staff appointment for a period of six months, within which period such Officer must qualify or rejoin his Regiment.

This relaxation of the general rule is, however, only permissible on the sole ground of the personal convenience of high Officers, Military and Civil, which to this extent may be consulted with public advantage.

No Staff pay is to be passed to an Officer so situated until he has passed; but having passed, his pay and appointment should both be made retrospective.

No. 507.—The following remarks and instructions by the Government of India on the subject of Staff appointments are published for general information:—

It was ruled by the late Court of Directors* that no Officer who entered the Service subsequently to the 9th January 1837, would be deemed eligible to any Staff situation (except a temporary one during actual service in the Field), or Civil employ, until he had passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Attention was again drawn to this Regulation† in the year 1850.

2. The rule in question is applicable to all the Presidencies, and no officer who entered the service after the 9th January 1837 is eligible to hold a Staff appointment, or any situation in Civil or detached employ, or to receive the salary of such post unless he has passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language.

3. This has been the rule of the Service and has always been maintained; though occasionally, when, from the absence of properly qualified Officers, it may have been indispensably necessary to nominate an unpassed Officer to act in any situation as a temporary arrangement, the allowances have also been granted as a special indulgence.

4. Such nominations have been very rare, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recently been requested to notify that no such temporary appointment will be confirmed unless it is shown that no qualified Officer is available, and that the nomination of an unpassed Officer for the time is indispensably necessary.

5. Owing to the exigencies of the Service, consequent on the mutiny and the recent campaigns in India, the rule was temporarily relaxed in Bengal, but the restriction was again imposed in May 1859,‡ though it was slightly modified in October of the same year,§ for the convenience of the public service. The necessity for even this slight relaxation has long since ceased.

6. Exemption was granted in January 1861,¶ to Officers

* G. G. O. No. 7, dated 9th January 1837.

† G. O. G. G., dated 25th June 1850.

‡ G. G. O. No. 734 of 1859.—Under the exigencies of the Service during the last two years, many Officers have been made available for employment on the Staff and in various situations, who have not passed the examinations in the Native languages, laid down by General Order by the Governor General of the 25th June 1850; but tranquillity having now been generally restored, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that the provisions of that Order will in future be strictly enforced, and no Officer will hereafter be appointed to any situation on the Staff, or to any Civil or other detached employment, who has not passed the prescribed examination.

Every Officer who has been removed from his Regiment for Staff, Civil, or other employment, who has not already passed the prescribed examination, or shall not pass it within six months from the date of this Order, will be remanded to his Corps.

Camp Oonao, 31st October 1859.

§ G. G. O. No. 9 of 1859.—In consideration of the difficulty of relieving at once all the Officers holding Staff and detached appointments who may fail to pass in the Native Languages on the 19th November next, under the operation of Government General Order, No. 734, dated 20th May 1859, His Excellency the Governor General, in order to prevent inconvenience to the Public Service, is pleased to determine that such unpassed Officers shall, after the 19th proximo, retain their respective appointments as "Officiating," and shall receive the usual salaries, but only until it is found practicable to relieve them. In no other respect is the General Order No. 734, affected by this order.

His Excellency is further pleased to direct that in addition to the usual Half-yearly Examination to be held in January and July next, Committees of Examination shall be also held on the 10th April next, at the usual Stations, to facilitate the passing of Officers qualifying themselves for Staff employ.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 15th January 1861.

¶ G. G. O. No. 10 A. of 1861.—Inconvenience having been found to arise from the application to Officers of the Engineer Establishment of the different tests for Examination in the languages laid down in Government General Order of the 9th January 1837, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to notify that the General Order in question does not apply to Officers employed under the Public Works' Department, the tests of which will remain as laid down in the Code, or amended from time to time by the Government of India in the Department of Public Works.

employed in the Public Works' Department, who are required to pass special tests as laid down in the Code of that Department.

7. But under the new system now coming into force, appointments in the Public Works' Department, if not held by Engineer Officers or Civilians, as well as all other appointments in India (save those on the general Staff of the Army, and enumerated in paragraph 76 of Government General Order, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, and which are open to Officers generally, whether of the British or Indian services or of the Staff Corps) are eventually to be filled by Officers of the Staff Corps, and no Officer can be admitted to the Staff Corps unless he has passed the prescribed examination in the Native languages.

8. The letter No. 505, of the 14th March 1862, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, had reference to *personal* Staff Officers, and to such *only* the special and temporary relaxation therein authorised, having been sanctioned on the sole ground of the personal convenience of high Officers, Military and Civil, which it was thought might, to that extent, be consulted with public advantage.

9. It was distinctly laid down in that letter, except in such rare cases as those alluded to, the rules laid down in the General Order of 1859 would be strictly enforced in all appointments subsequent to that order.

10. The rules laid down in 1837, and followed up in 1850 and 1859, to *all* appointments or employment, whether Civil or Military, the only relaxation permitted being, as already noted, in the case of Officers of the Indian or old Local Service, who, if selected for employment in the Public Works' Department, come under the provisions of General Order by the Governor General of the 15th January 1861, and in the case of *personal* Staff Officers who are allowed six months to qualify as authorized in the letter to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 505, dated 14th March. The rules, however, do not apply to the Officers of the Department of the Adjutant General, Her Majesty's *British* Forces.

Erratum.—In G. O. No 456, dated 6th August 1862, *for* the word "Transports," *read* "Transport—Part Passage of Officers and Soldiers to and from Europe," page 101."

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1862.

No. 508.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted permanently to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. Stanley DeBurgh Edwardes, 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., Adjutant 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.

No. 509.—In continuation of G. O. No. 482 of 1862, the following appointments are made until further orders:—

Captain W. Leach, H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, from 26th August, vice Leith, Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, who resigns the Aide-de-Campship only.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Stedman to be Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor from the 7th June.

No. 510.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 19th August 1862, No. 798, is republished:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 238, of the 2nd July 1862, notifying the future organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India:—

Paragraph 8.—Her Majesty's Government have therefore come to the determination that the appointment of Commandant of Artillery in the several Presidencies shall be abolished, that there shall be four Inspectors of Artillery,—two in Bengal, and one in each of the other Presidencies.

9. These Officers, being Regimental Colonels belonging to Brigades serving in India, will be appointed by the several Governments at the recommendation of their respective Commanders-in-Chief. The Officers selected for these duties must have served at least three years in India, and must possess the usual qualifications for Staff service in that country, the tenure of the appointment being limited to five years, during which period they will not be liable to removal on promotion to the rank of Major General.

10. The rank of Brigadier General will be conferred upon these Officers, who will be placed in regard to pay and allowances on the footing of Brigadiers of the 1st Class.

11. A Brigade Major, being an Officer of Artillery, will be attached to each Inspector of Artillery.

12. A Deputy Adjutant General of the Artillery, being a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, will be attached to the Head Quarters of the Army in India.

13. The Officer nominated to this appointment must have served not less than three years in India: in other respects the appointment will be made subject to all the conditions connected with the appointment of Staff Officers in India as to qualifications and tenure of Office.

14. An Assistant Adjutant General of the rank of Field Officer will be attached to Head Quarters of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, for the conduct of Artillery duties, under the immediate direction of the Local Commanders-in-Chief.

15. The appointments of Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery in Bengal and Madras, and that of Brigade Major in Bombay, will cease with that of Commandant of Artillery, or as soon after as the transfer of their records to the Adjutant General's Office can be effected.

16. The immediate effect of this measure will be the abolition of the following appointments:—

8 Brigadiers, 1st Class.
1 Brigadier, 2nd Class.
2 Assistant Adjutants General, Bengal.
1 " " " Madras.
1 Brigade Major, Bombay.
1 Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal;

and the creation of the following appointments:—

2 Inspectors of Artillery, Bengal.
1 Inspector " Madras.
1 " " Bombay.
4 Brigade Majors.
1 Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery at the Head Quarters of the Army in India.
1 Assistant Adjutant General at Madras.
1 " " " at Bombay.

17. As Artillerymen fit for duty and trained to the use of Armstrong Guns are now and will henceforward be despatched to India, instead of recruits as heretofore, the Artillery Depots of Instruction at the three Presidencies are no longer requisite.

18. These Depots will, therefore, be broken up at once, and Artillerymen will, on landing, be sent to the General Receiving Depots at the Presidencies, and thence forwarded, as speedily as possible, to the Head Quarters of their Brigades or Batteries in the same manner as Drafts for Line Regiments.

In view to carrying out the above directions the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the new organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India will come into effect from the first November next, from which date the appointments at present existing, as notified in paragraph 16, and the Artillery Depots of Instruction will cease to exist, and the new appointments have effect.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th Sept. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. F. Anderson, from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept., in extension to remain at Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. B. La Tauche, from 22nd Aug. to 30th Sept., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1862.

No. 137.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By the Officiating Commander-in-Chief of the I. N.

In consequence of Mr. Acting Second Class Pilot Comey resigned, Mr. Sculpthorpe to be Acting Second Class Pilot, from the 8th July 1862.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence, 2nd Mate of Colaba Light Vessel, to be Probationary Pilot, vice Mr. Comey resigned the service, 7th July 1862.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Mate of Pilot Schooner *Marie*, to be Probationary Pilot, vice Mr. McConnell discharged, 10th July 1862.

Mr. A. James Fisher to be 2nd Mate, Light Vessel, Colaba, from the 1st August 1862.

Mr. S. B. Morgan, Midshipman of the *Clive*, to reside at the Sanitarium for the benefit of his health, from the 14th May 1862, and out of the Sanitarium from 5th to 16th July 1862.

Mr. D. B. King, Mate of the *Prince Arthur*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 17th July 1862.

Acting Lieut. G. O. Sconce, of the *Feroos*, to the charge of that vessel whilst out of Commission, from the 31st July 1862.

Acting Lieutenants D'Arcy, Lewis, and Beddome, of the *Feroos*, to be Acting Lieutenants of the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries, from the 31st July 1862.

Acting Lieut. D'Arcy, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Dalhousie*, from the 1st August 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Lieut. J. W. Clarkson, Commanding the *Tigris*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st April 1862, vice Acting Lieut. D'Arcy, transferred to the *Berenice*.

Lieut. J. W. C. Wood, Commanding the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge of that vessel, in addition to his own, from the 7th April 1862, vice Mr. Finlinson deceased, and there being no other officer available.

Calcutta Squadron Order.

Mr. H. W. Tarley, Purser, of the *Coromandel*, to reside on shore at Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, from the 16th to 22nd June 1862.

No. 138.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments and confirmed:—

By Captain J. Frushard, Officiating Commander-in-Chief I. N.

Acting Lieutenant Seaton, of the *Semiramis*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie*, from the 4th August 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant Ellis, of the *Semiramis*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie*, from the 6th August 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant Morland, of the *Dalhousie*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Semiramis*, from the 6th August 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant Seaton, of the *Dalhousie*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 6th August 1862, vice Acting Lieutenant Morland, transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. Rogers, late supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Coromandel*, from the 8th August 1862, vice Acting Lieutenant Lakes transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Acting Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, of the *Ajdaha*, to be employed on detached duty in fitting out the *Prince Arthur* for Sea from the 10th to 17th July 1862, vice Lieutenant Philbrick relieved.

Indus Flotilla Orders.

The undermentioned Assistant Apothecaries, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from the 24th July 1862:—

Mr. J. Wynne, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. J. Rozario, and Mr. T. Cabral.

Mr. G. Ingle, Purser, and N. Boorer, Engineer Apprentice, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Tilly* from the 21st December 1861.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Commander G. N. Adams, to be Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden on the 8th July 1862, vice Lieutenant Gardiner relieved.

Commander G. N. Adams, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden, to command the *Zenobia* on the 8th July 1862, vice Lieutenant Fendall relieved.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1862.

No. 139.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Rutherford, Mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 18th July 1862.

Mr. Pendlebury, Captain's Clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Clerk in Charge of the *Prince Arthur*, from the 23rd July 1862.

Mr. S. L. Williams, Captain's Clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 21st July 1862.

Acting Lieutenant Seaton, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Semiramis*, from the 25th July 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Brown, 3rd Class Gunner, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Aden, to be accommodated on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Benares*, from the 28th June 1862.

Lieutenant Philbrick and one Native Servant, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Calcutta, to join the *Lady Canning*, to be accommodated on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Norna* from the 19th July 1862.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Mr. R. Booker, Midshipman, of the *Constance*, to reside on shore at the Naval Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 11th June 1862.

Lieutenant Gardiner, Commanding the *Mahi*, to assume charge of the duties of Senior Naval Officer at Aden until further orders, from the 5th July 1862, vice Commander Cruttenden, discharged to the shore.

Lieutenant Fendall, of the *Zenobia*, to the temporary command of that vessel, from the 5th July 1862, vice Commander Cruttenden, discharged to the shore.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1862.

No. 140.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By the Officiating Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Acting Lieutenant D'Arcy, of the *Dalhousie*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary, from the 11th August 1862.

Mr. J. Rutherford, Mate, from sick quarters, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie*, from the 11th August 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Ford, Purser, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Purser of the *Coromandel*, from the 11th August 1862, vice Commander Batt, relieved.

Commander H. Batt, Commanding the *Coromandel*, to reside on shore, for the benefit of his health, from the 12th August 1862.

Lieutenant Carew, of the *Coromandel*, to assume temporary command of that vessel, from the 12th August 1862, vice Commander Batt discharged to sick quarters.

Lieutenant Etheridge, of the *Ajdaha*, to resume command of the *Elphinstone*, from the 13th August 1862, vice Lieutenant DeBelin, relieved.

The Port Surgeon to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Elphinstone* and *Tigris* from the 15th August 1862, until further orders.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. O. Applin, H. M.'s 68th Regt. L. I., to the medical charge of the *Coromandel*, on the 12th April 1862, vice Assistant Surgeon Lee, relieved.

Mr. R. F. Finnis, Mate, having arrived from Bombay, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Coromandel*, on the 11th May 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant R. F. Finnis, of the *Coromandel*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 11th May 1862, vice Acting Master Salmon, discharged the service.

Kurrachee Squadron Orders.

Mr. R. C. Phelips, Captain's Clerk, having arrived from Bombay, to be Clerk in Charge of the *Hugh Rose*, from the 29th July 1862, vice Lieutenant Wood relieved.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1862.

No. 141.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel paragraphs 75, 78, and 79, Section XVI. of the Naval Pay and Audit Code, and to substitute the following:—

Legitimate Children of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Seamen, whose Widows are entitled to pension under the existing rules, shall be pensioned on Rs. 2½ per mensem each, until they attain the age of sixteen years, or are provided for.

Legitimate orphan Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and Seamen will be allowed Rupees 2½ per mensem each, from the date of the death of their last surviving parent until they attain the age of sixteen years, or are provided for.

Whenever any child for whom this allowance be granted shall be admitted as a boarder into either of the Central Schools of the Bombay Education Society, or into the Roman Catholic or Scottish Orphanage, the said allowance shall be increased from 2½ to 5 Rupees per mensem, until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

This allowance is not granted for adopted or step children, unless such children are the legitimate offspring of men of the Indian Navy.

Applications for admission to the allowance must be supported by a Baptismal Certificate in proof of age, and a certificate of legitimacy.

These rules are not to have retrospective effect.

No. 142.—Mr. F. Turner, Midshipman, is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 30th instant, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

No. 143.—Mr. Bertie Henry Clark, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from the 2nd September 1862.

Bombay Castle 10th September 1862.

No. 144.—The period of service of Commodore George Welesley, C. B., having expired on the 7th July, Captain James Frushard, of H. M.'s Indian Navy, is appointed Commodore Commanding H. M.'s Indian Navy from that date and until further orders.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, in notifying to the Service the terminations of Commodore Wellesley's command, desire that officer to accept the cordial thanks of Government for the admirable judgment and disinterested zeal with which, during the five years of his command, he has discharged the duties of Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and continually afforded to Government the advantage of his experience and advice on the numerous subjects on which he has been consulted.

During Commodore Wellesley's tour of Command, the Indian Navy was constantly employed, especially in the late War with China. At the close of that struggle, the whole Naval force under Rear Admiral Sir C. Hope, K.C.B., including seven ships of the Indian Navy; received the marked commendation of the Lords of the Admiralty. Although in this service Commodore Wellesley had no personal share, the Indian Navy felt then, as on all occasions, the influence of his just and impartial command, and its discipline; and therefore the credit it won was, in no small degree, due to the admirable spirit of which Commodore Wellesley afforded to every officer and man so distinguished an example.

His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of directing the publication of the following letter addressed by Commodore Wellesley to Captain Frushard, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty Indian Navy:—

"*London,* 3rd *July* 1862.

SIR,—The period of my service as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Indian Navy will expire on the 7th instant, and I have received intimation from Her Majesty's Secretary of State that I shall not be required to return to India.

In bidding farewell to the Navy over which, during the last five years, I have held the Chief Command, I cannot but express my regret at the termination of my connexion with so honorable and valuable a service, for the members of which I shall always entertain sentiments of the highest regard and esteem.

Without particularising the occasions on which the service has distinguished itself in an especial manner during this period, I can say without flattery that the duties required of it have invariably been well and faithfully performed, and the condition of the vessels such as to reflect the greatest credit upon both officers and men, and to merit my warmest approbation.

To the Secretary and Members of my Office Establishment and to the Officers of the Dockyard, I would desire to express my best thanks for the cordial assistance I have always received from them, and for the satisfactory manner in which their respective duties have been conducted.

I request you will do me the favor to make known these sentiments to the service at large.—I have, &c.,

G. WELLESLEY,
Commander-in-Chief I. N."

W. L. MEREWETHER, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th September 1862.

Mr. William Andrew, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Captain Frushard, having been appointed Commodore Commanding the Indian Navy, his Broad Pendant, is to be hoisted on board the *Ajdaha* at sun rise to-morrow.

Commander Worsley, is to be transferred from the *Semiramis* to command the *Ajdaha*.

Lieut. Carpendale, of the *Ajdaha*, is appointed to the temporary command of the *Semiramis*.

Acting Lieut. Dawkins, of the *Semiramis*, is permitted to reside on shore at the Sanitarium for the benefit of his health.

The Purser of the *Ajdaha*, is directed to provision the individual below named, belonging to the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department, employed at Butcher's Island for the purpose of loading coals on board the Country Boats for Muscat.

One Sub-Conductor, one Muccadum, and 30 coolies.

Acting Lieut. Parker, of the *Semiramis*, is directed to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from this day.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 11.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira until further orders.

Mr. Gopalrao Hurree Deshmook to act (provisionally) as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadoor Moroba Oanoba to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Poona.

Rao Saheb Tirmulrao Venkutesh to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur.

Erratum.—In the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* dated the 4th instant—

The appointment of Mr. R. H. Pinhey made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court to act a Registrar of that Court was confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 4th instant, and not 15th ultimo.

Mr. C. G. B. Coulson, First Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiawar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmedabad Zillah, for the Bhownuggur district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. G. M. Macpherson and J. King have been appointed, the former as Acting Third Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, and the latter Acting Third Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, from the 10th July 1862.

Mr. H. H. S. Parkinson has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, from 26th ultimo, until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Gilder, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel H. Rivers, Secretary to Government in the Public Works' Department, in addition to his duties in the Railway Department.

Major Malcolm, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, to be Deputy Secretary to Government in that Department.

Lieutenant Swiney, Royal Engineers, is appointed Special Assistant, Public Works' Department, and is attached to the Railway Department.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. G. Adey, Civil Surgeon at Kaira, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for that town.

Sidramapa bin Geynapa Carrinjah is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Sholapoor.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India has confirmed the appointment of Assistant Surgeon W. G. Hunter as Oculist at the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. Mant, Assistant to the Executive Engineer, Khandeish, has passed the prescribed examination in the Marathi language.

Messrs. J. Gregory and W. J. Fahie, Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works' Department, have passed the prescribed examination in the Marathi language.

Mr. A. Jacob, Civil Engineer, is appointed a Third Class Executive Engineer in the Public Works' Department.

Lieutenant J. H. R. Cruickshank, Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works' Department, has passed the prescribed examination in the Marathi language.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the 1st May last:—

Mr. Narayen Balal, Deputy Inspector of Rutnagherry, to be Master of the English School, Sattara, vice Mr. Vishwanath Luxmon, deceased.

Mr. Bal Pureshram, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Sattara and Sholapoor, to be Deputy Inspector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. Munohur Govind Rishy, Head Clerk to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, to be Deputy Inspector of Sattara and Sholapoor.

Mr. Jahangir Hormusjee, Acting Deputy Educational Inspector of Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Wamon Krishna Agurkar, Assistant Master in the English Shool at Rutnagherry, to be Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sattara Sub-Division, vice Mr. Munohur Govind Rishy, deceased.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Aug. 30.)

Under the authority given by Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following order:—

In all Districts, not being in the Presidencies of Bombay or Madras, in which Act X. of 1859 is in operation, the provisions of the "Special Rule for the Presidency of Bengal" contained in Note "g." appended to Article 11, Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862, shall be in force, *viz.*—

(*g.*) In suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X. of 1859, for the recovery of arrears of Government Revenue or rent of land paying Revenue to Government, or of money in the hands of an Agent of such land, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for suits instituted in the Civil Courts; and in all other suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the said Act relating to lands paying Revenue to Government, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of the value of eight annas.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 29th August 1862.

READ again Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Read also Financial Resolution No. 3772, dated the 5th June 1862, calling on all Heads of Offices of Account and Audit to submit Reports as to the effects of the Resolution of 13th May last on their Subordinates.

Read Reports submitted in obedience to the orders passed in the abovementioned Resolution.

RESOLUTION—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that a general impression seems to exist that the prospects of Clerks will be injuriously affected by the Resolution of last May, and that they will no longer be eligible to the higher posts to which they have hitherto looked forward. This impression is erroneous. All Clerks who may be able to qualify themselves for higher employment will continue to possess the same title as hitherto to such advancement as they may deserve. The Chief Assistants in the several Offices are admitted into classified grades, and the Resolution provides that the Report of the Head of the Office in which a vacancy occurs shall be considered before such vacancy be filled up. It will thus be in the power of the Head of an Office to recommend any of his Clerks for promotion to the Chief Assistantship and for admission into the classified grades.

It remains to review the classification of the several appointments of the Financial Department. The Governor General in Council remarks that, while the existing salaries are proportionate to the duties of the several Offices, the admission into the present classes of some Offices will involve a considerable progressive increase of pay, whereas the general scope of the Resolution is the reduction of allowances. The Governor General in Council considers 600 Rupees a month to be a sufficient maximum for the grade of Chief Assistants in the Principal Local Offices. His Excellency in Council further remarks that, under the Resolution of May last, an Officer in any but the First Class must serve in each Class two or three years before he gains any increase of salary. His Excellency in Council considers that in India, where service is so much shorter than in England, the increase of salary may be allowed to commence earlier.

The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to modify the distribution of emoluments by dividing Classes III. and IV. into Classes III., IV., and V. The appointments will be classified thus—

Class I.—Salary 1,500 Rupees a month, rising 100 Rupees a month after each year of service in the Class to a maximum of 2,000 Rs. a month, some extra personal allowance being admissible when the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General at Madras or Bombay is required to fulfil the additional duty of acting as Sole or Senior Government Director of the Presidency Bank.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-West Provinces.
First Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class II.—Salary 1,000 Rupees a month, rising to 1,500 Rupees by an increase of 75 Rupees a month after each year of service in the Class.

Civil Pay-Master, Bengal.
" " Bombay.
" " Madras.
" " North-Western Provinces.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Punjab.
First Assistant Auditor-General, Calcutta.
Second Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class III.—Salary 800 Rupees a month, rising to 1,000 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Civil Pay-Master, Punjab.
First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.
First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.
Second Assistant Accountant-General Calcutta.
Third Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.
First Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class IV.—Salary 600 Rupees a month, rising to 800 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Hyderabad.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Nagpore.
Third Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta.
Fourth Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta.
Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.
Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.
Second Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.
Assistant Civil Pay-Master, Calcutta.

Class V.—Salary 400 Rupees a month, rising to 600 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service if previously in the Account Department; if not previously in the Department, the increase will commence after two years' service in the Class.

Registrar, Financial Department.
Principal Native Assistant, Account Branch, Financial Secretary's Office.
Principal Native Assistant and Book-keeper, Auditor-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Auditor-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, General Department, Accountant-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Loan Department, Accountant-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bengal.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Madras.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, North-Western Provinces.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Punjab.
Chief Assistant, Civil Pay-Master, Bengal.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Madras.
" " " " N. W. P.
" " " " Punjab.
Junior Assistant, Central Office.

It is to be observed, however, that the salaries of the Head Assistants in the Offices of Civil Pay-Masters will not be allowed to rise beyond Rs. 500 a month.

Unless otherwise expressly provided present incumbments will be considered to have entered the Classes to which their appointments belong on the 1st May 1862. For those whose salaries are at the minimum of their Class increase of salary will commence on the 1st of May 1863. Increase will not be given to others until such period elapse as would have entitled them to further increase had they entered the Class at the minimum salary on the 1st May 1862. The first year of service in a Class will commence from the 1st of May next after the date of promotion to that Class.

For the future an Officer, on his promotion to a higher Class, will enter at the minimum salary of that Class.

An Officer holding an appointment in one Class and appointed to officiate in a higher Class, if entitled under the Rules to acting allowance, will draw no more than the minimum salary of the higher Class; provided, however, that an Officer drawing the maximum salary of his Class and appointed to officiate in the next higher Class will be entitled, whilst so officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the Class.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Auditor-General of India, the Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of India, and to the Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General and the Civil Pay Masters at the several Presidencies.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CASE OF MEARS v. GIBSON.

SIR,—In the report in your paper of Wednesday last of the case of Austin Mears *versus* the Rev. J. D. Gibson, tried in the Small Cause Court the day previous, your Reporter has made so many and such grave errors, in fact, so misrepresented the whole proceedings, that I, in vindication of my moral character, am bound to correct him where he has gone astray, and to supply one important item in the evidence which he, I know not why, or how, has omitted.

The shortest method I can adopt is to state the whole of the case as it was proceeded with. I was engaged in the month of May 1860 by the Rev. J. D. Gibson to serve as Second Master to the Byculla Boys' School, at a salary of Rs. 140 per month for two years, and Rs. 180 per month after that period should my services be proved satisfactory. This engagement was verbal. The Society advanced me Rupees 300 to purchase my discharge from the Army. I was a Schoolmaster in the Army Educational Department. This 300 Rupees was to be repaid by me in monthly instalments of 25 Rupees each. Three instalments were paid by me, when I petitioned that the balance due might be remitted, offering to bind myself to serve for such time as they might deem an adequate compensation for the same. The Rev. Digby Cotes was then Secretary. The Committee

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

acceded to my proposal, and I was bound to serve for three years, in consideration of the liquidation of my debt, the money being still payable by me should I leave before that time.

In that agreement I was bound to serve at a salary of 140 Rs. per month, because my engagement having been verbal, there was no written evidence to show that I was promised 180 Rs. for the third year. Mr. Gibson who had made that promise being in England, yet I was assured that if Mr. Gibson, when he arrived should verify my statement, the salary Rs. 180 would be given to me.

Mr. Gibson returned to Bombay in April last—(Mr. Cotes having gone to England) and acknowledged that he did engage me upon the terms stated by me, and the two years having expired, I applied for the stipulated increase, which application was answered by the following resolution, and upon which I built my case:—

"That his salary be increased accordingly from the 4th of "May next, subject however to any new condition which may "have been subsequently entered into with him, on his re-"ceiving as a free gift the amount of his debt to the Society."

As the Committee were aware that I had signed an agreement to serve for 140 Rs. per month on the conditions named, I looked upon their passing a resolution increasing my salary 16 months before the expiration of that bond, as increasing my pay by amending that agreement, but still binding me to serve for 3 years, or pay the forfeiture.

Therefore when as Acting Head Master for the parts of the months of April and May 1862, I placed my salary in the pay abstracts for 140 Rs. per month from the 1st to the 4th of May, and 180 Rs. per month from the 5th to 31st of May. I asterisked my name referring to a foot note to the abstract, giving there the authority for the information of the Auditor, for the increased salary abstracted for.

This with the other abstracts &c. were by me forwarded to the Secretary, who in his turn *forwarded them to the Auditor, who checked them before any pay was drawn upon them. He altered the salary I had placed to my own name making it one Rupee more than I had made it myself*, thus proving beyond the possibility of a doubt that the salary was not drawn in a surreptitious manner as was endeavoured to be shown in Court, but which was immediately disproved by myself, and which all concerned are able to disprove still, but which no Reporter seems to have heard.

This is the only and main point which I wish to be publicly rectified, and it is a point which I am sure you will admit, is of the most vital importance to me that it should be known, for, from the report of this part of the proceedings already circulated, my conduct has been represented as little short of embezzlement, and therefore very detrimental to my future prospects. As such publicity has been given to such erroneous statements, I trust that a like publicity may be given to this my vindication, so that the evil already effected may, in part at least, be counteracted.—I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

AUSTIN MEARS.

⁂ We publish this letter to-day, and shall have some remarks to make on it to-morrow. It appears to us that Mr. Mears has not received justice in the reports that have appeared of this case; and we desire to render justice to every man.—ED. *B. G.*

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY AGAINST POONA.

Bombay.

1st innings.

Graham	c Melvill, b Roberts	3
Daniell	b Roberts	6
Oliver	b Melvill	6
Boulton	l b w b Roberts	4
Hore	c Roberts, b Melvill	12
Bayley	b Roberts	12
Wilson	b Hardy	6
Dodds	l b w b Roberts	0
Huson	b Roberts	0
Hewett	b Roberts	12
Sangster	Not out	4
	Byes	8
	Wides	12
	Total	85

2nd innings.

Graham	c Hardy, b Melvill	3
Daniell	b Roberts	4
Oliver	Not out	30
Boulton	b Roberts	6
Hore	b Melvill	7
Bayley	c b b Roberts	0
Wilson	b Armitstead	0
Dodds	b Armitstead	3
Huson	c Newall, b Armitstead	5
Hewett	b Roberts	5
Sangster	c b b Melvill	3
	Byes	1
	Wides	14
	Total	81

Poona.

1st innings.

Bedford	b Huson	12
Hall	b Oliver	18
Melvill	Run out	0
Roberts	c and b Sangster	21
Newall	Hit wicket, b Huson	0
Armitstead	Run out	4
Newport	c Graham, b Sangster	21
Caldecott	s Graham, b Oliver	4
Headley	b Oliver	4
Hardy	b Sangster	14
Gibson	Not out	11
	Byes	2
	Wides	9
	Total	120

2nd innings.

Bedford		
Hall	c Oliver, b Sangster	3
Melvill	c Oliver, b Huson	1
Roberts	Not out	8
Newall		
Armitstead	Not Out	13
Newport		
Caldecott		
Headley	b Daniell	4
Hardy	Run Out	4
Gibson	b Sangster	7
	Byes	0
	Wides	7
	Total	47

Won by Poona with five wickets to go down.

Deccan Herald, September 10.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At Gwalior Tank House, on the 11th instant, the wife of Barjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 9th September, the wife of Reginald Bythell, Esq., H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Jubbulpore, on Thursday, the 28th August, the wife of Battalion Sergeant Instructor of Musketry George Hogan, H. M.'s 97th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 31st August, the wife of E. J. Churcher, Esq., of Mahndygunj, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At Lahore, on the 27th August, at St. James' Church, Anarkullee, Mr. R. W. Harrison, of the Lahore Medical College, to Miss A. E. Riley, youngest daughter of the late Conductor Joseph Riley, Ordnance Department.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "CHINA," will be closed TODAY FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

☞ The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

MAIL FOR PERSIAN GULF.

A Mail Steamer will run between Kurrachee, Muscat, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and back every six weeks, and the Steamer *Governor Higginson* with Mails for those places will leave Kurrachee on or about the 1st proximo.

Mails intended for the Gulf Stations will leave this per Steamer *Tilly* for Kurrachee about the 25th instant.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
September	27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 1862.

Last Quarter ......Tuesday 16d. 9h. 13.7m. A.M.
New Moon..........Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. A.M.
First Quarter ......Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
Fri.	12		5 48	6 4	1 23	1 49	Date 10th Sept. Time—8h. 58m. 37s.
Sat.	13		5 48	6 4	1 56	2 12	
Sun.	14	Holy-Cross.—13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 3	2 29	2 45	
Mon.	15		5 49	6 2	3 4	3 25	
Tues.	16		5 49	6 1	3 47	4 13	
Wed.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	6 0	4 42	5 18	
Thur.	18		5 49	5 59	5 01	6 01	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 12th.—Pondicherry first governed by the French, 1746.
Saturday 13th.—General Wolfe killed.
Sunday 14th.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.—Delhi assaulted, 1857.
Monday 15th.—New York surrendered, 1776.—Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.
Tuesday 16th.—Tanjore taken by storm, 1773.—Cape of Good Hope ceded to the English, 1814—Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842.
Wednesday 17th.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.—The East India House vacated, 1869.
Thursday 18th.—Bombay given to Charles II. as a dowry, 1662.—George I. landed, 1714.—Quebec capitulated, 1759.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 11th Sept. 1862.

Dadabhoy Dorabjee Doobas.
Hake Deon Reoomur & Co., Agent of the ship *Lawisa* and of *Around Ugamadoo.*
Nusserwanjee Hormusjee.
Pestonjee Rustomjee Cama.
Shreedhur Ragoonath, care of Narrayen Sugoon Soco, Pay Clerk.
Munell Mahunlall.
R. Ghigston.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept 6	KURRACHEE	Sept 3
AGRA	Sept 6	LAHORE	Sept 3
ALLAHABAD	Aug 29	LONDON	Aug 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	Aug 25	MADRAS	Sept 6
BANGALORE	Aug 29	MALTA	Aug 23
COCHIN	Aug 30	MEERUT	Sept 5
CALCUTTA	Aug 30	OUDH	Aug 30
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	Aug 16	PENANG	Aug 7
DELHI	Sept 3	RANGOON	Aug 12
FRANCE	Aug 21	SUEZ	Aug 29
HONGKONG	Aug 11	SINGAPORE	Aug 17

THE

Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

WE observe the Municipal Commissioners have been inditing a gentle remonstrance against the dilatoriness of the Bombay Secretariat. The instance which they specify is this. The Commissioners had written in to Government, on business which it quite became them to do, and which it was the duty of Government to attend to at once, on the 2nd September 1861. To which,—no reply. The Commissioners wrote in again on the 22nd November last. To this also, no reply up to the present time.

We ourselves saw within the last few days, an answer to, (or rather acknowledgment of,) letters sent in to Government in February and in April,—letters which it would have been as easy to acknowledge at the time they were received as now; and so valuable time is lost. And by the way, when we are on this subject, it may not be amiss to remark on the peculiar disinclination of the official mind to give a plain answer to a plain question. After waiting months for an answer it is not pleasant to be told only that the subject is under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council and that Mr. Secretary Somebody has the honor to be your most obedient servant. That sort of thing, which we daresay is considered very clever in the Secretariat, is thought quite differently of out of doors.

We saw the other day a letter from an interloper in the Punjab, who has had business with the Government of Bombay and now has business with the Government of the Punjab. In the Punjab, he says, he gets, if not always what he wants, at least answers in due course to all his applications. In Bombay, he says, he found it quite the reverse.

These complaints are not the only ones that could be made, and with good grounds, we doubt not. The Governor should see to it. In private life not to answer a letter which requires an answer, is a rudeness which can be resented, if need be, and which whether actively resented or not is sure to carry its punishment along with it. But Governments cannot be treated quite in the same way. Besides, amongst Englishmen at least, there is such habitual deference to all duly constituted authorities, that they submit to much official insolence of this sort, with a quiet grumble, and hoping that they may not have frequent occasion to trouble so unwilling correspondents. The offence felt, however, and in many cases the injury done to public interests, are not the less great on that account. At present, we believe the Bombay Secretariat has a bad pre-eminence in reputation for this kind of misconduct. People accounted for it in Sir George Clerk's time by the dilatoriness and waywardness, which we fear characterised Sir George in his later days, and which we can well believe made it difficult for Secretaries, even when not "priggish," to get on with him. But we have not heard any thing like that said of the present Governor, and would not readily believe it if we did. Still people will go on making their remarks, and their complaints, too. So we trust his Excellency will see to this matter, and at least prevent all cause for complaint. After that, we doubt not there would be few complaints, for in cases of this sort accusations when generally prevalent are nearly as good as proofs.

WITH the exception probably of Mr. Taylor Meadows, who in true Hegelian German style, evolved from the depths of his own consciousness the worth and goodness of the Taeping movement in China, and our worthy friend Colonel Sykes, who, recognising in the murderous sepoys of the 1857 mutiny, martyrs of a type as genuine in their way, as the revered orthodox examples of Latimer and Cranmer, has like bowels of compassion on the same enlarged scale for his clients the Taepings, we presume there are few persons indeed, who at this time of day, are in the least state of doubt as to the real nature of the rebellion that for nearly ten years has been sucking the very life's blood of the industrious and thoroughly hard-working population of China. Should there be a few luckless individuals still holding to the belief that any possible good can come out of the movement hailed in ignorance with no little joy some years ago—a careful perusal of "The Further Papers relating to the Rebellion in China" presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, immediately after its rising, will, we humbly conceive, soon lead to a very different state of opinion.

After an interval of something better than ten years, and in full view of the present state of our knowledge, it is really difficult to realize the absurdity and extravagance of the views then entertained about the good that was expected to result from the "New Insurrection in China."

The press was flooded with the most worthless specimens of book-making, pretending to throw light on the nature of the movement, and Exeter Hall, on the most insufficient evidence hugged to its bosom, a rebellion presumed to be sanctified by its being supposed to introduce amongst the benighted Chinese, a faith as pure and hopeful as the most orthodox form of Christianity itself.

The thoughtful and considerate had misgivings, but the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, and the foolish character of the rumours that obtained, kept them mute. The fresh troubles however in our political relations with China, that grew out of the memorable Lorcha affair, was the means of spreading truer knowledge as to the real character of the movement that had been so long struggling for headway, and knowledge brought, as it should when it is genuine and true—light.

The light when it came, showed us but too clearly that the movement we had been sympathising with, in our presumptuous ignorance as coming from above, was really the very work of the devil,—these supposed heavenly harbingers proved to be really robbers and destroyers, plundering and devouring whatever came in their way.

While "distance lent enchantment to the view" the missionaries held fast by the Taeping movement, captivated as they were by the hypocritical professions made by the Taepings that they were brothers of the same faith with themselves, and the mischief of this course of the missionaries was strongly insisted on by our Minister at Peking, Mr. Bruce, when he showed the effect of it to be, that the Taepings were fully persuaded that the sympathy of the Western Nations "was enlisted in favor of their system of blasphemy, massacre, and pillage."

The missionaries themselves have been only "saved as by fire" from the fatal effects of their belief. The Rev. Mr. Roberts who so long held by them, had his servant murdered in his presence, by one of their Chiefs "Kan-Wang," who it appears had been brought up in a Missionary School at Hongkong. He is the person described by Mr. Bruce in former despatches to the Home Government. As having written "a pamphlet on Christianity showing consider-"able theological attainments,—whose presence "at Nanking the missionaries hoped would be "favourable to the progress of sound religion "among the Taepings, and who is farther re-"ported to have" written "a pamphlet on the advantages of steam, electric telegraphs &c.," said to have been favourably referred to in the House of Commons! The American Missionaries the Rev. Messrs. Holmes and Parker were murdered on a peace mission when attempting to stay these fiendish rebels from attacking Yentai, and the other American Missionaries settled at Tang-Chow, in terror for their lives, appealed for protection to our Consul at that place, Mr. Morrison.

It is difficult to conceive a more fearful state of things, than that described by our Ambassador, Mr. Bruce, in his despatches to the Home Government where he has occasion to describe the doings of the Taepings.

Wherever they appear, commerce ceases to exist. Law, Government, order are entirely at an end. Relations of any sort are impossible with them, the industrious and orderly population of China fly from their homes, abandoning their all immediately on their appearance, and whenever the Taepings manage, for even the shortest time, to get the upper hand—there plunder, robbery, and murder prevail.

Such a tyranny must be intolerable where only a spark of life and spirit remains in a people. It is too much even for the quiet peace-loving Chinese, and we read with pleasure, the graphic account given by our Consul at Ningpo, Mr. Harvey, of the very spirited manner in which the inhabitants of Chusan repelled a combined attack on that Island by the Taeping rebels and pirates.

Mr. Harvey states of the inhabitants of Chusan, that with hardly any "army or weapons in "their possession except bamboos with nails "stuck into them, agricultural implements and "and the like primitive means of defence, they "rose *en masse*, fell in a body upon the "Taepings, broke their lines, scattered and "dispersed them in all directions, and, after a "brief space of time, succeeded in cutting up "and slaughtering 723 of them."

The dispatches of Captain Dew, of H. M's. ship *Encounter* describing the well-conducted operations by which, with the aid of inhabitants of the city, the rebels were completely routed and driven from Ningpo, have already been published, but the papers we have now under our notice contain several interesting communications from the shrewd, intelligent Consul mentioned above, which deserve more particular notice. He has watched the character of the Taeping rebellion as its various aspects were unfolded before his eyes, so to speak, during the five months the rebels, hovered in and around Ningpo, and guaged it with peculiar accuracy and distinctness; and the shrewd, sensible view of the Taeping movement given in the following extract from a dispatch of Consul Harvey to Mr. Bruce after the defeat of the rebels at Ningpo, will, we think, commend itself to the approval of every candid inquirer on the subject.

"By this time," says Mr. Harvey, "I "should imagine that there cannot possibly be "two opinions in regard to the nature of the "Chinese rebellion; and we must all be "agreed upon the point, that the Taepings are "essentially a destroying, as we Englishmen, "are a constructing power. Let us, therefore, "for ever live apart; we are not made nor "can we afford to breathe the same air, or to "mix in congenial pursuits. I doubt, however, "if there is much probability of our again "meeting together, for I firmly believe Taeping-"dom to be dying out by degrees; and we "have given it such a mortal blow at Ningpo "that it will not recover quickly from it; for "that blow will find an echo in the districts "around us, and its recoil will be lastingly felt "throughout the whole of this province."

"For my part let me state that it will be a "source of great satisfaction, and I may add "of pride, in after time to think that I have "been placed in a position to use my feeble "pen, and to have exercised my humble "powers (always within the limits of my official "duties) in weakening and undermining, as "perseveringly and indefatigably as I have "been able, the most gigantic imposture and "the most blasphemous structure that ever "disgraced ancient or modern ages."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 11*th Sept.*, 1-55 P.M.

H. M. Steamer *Coromandel*, from Bombay, anchored.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla about the 25th October. He goes, in the first instance, direct to Central India. From thence to Lucknow, where probably a large camp will be formed. He then comes to Agra to meet the Viceroy, and march with him up-country.

The Governor General does not go to Lahore as was expected. He and the Commander-in-Chief, will summer at Simla next season.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 6.

THERE are to be *two* batteries of Armstrong Guns, completed at once. One will be given, or rather has been given, to B. Battery 5th R. H. Brigade under Major Light, the other to I Bat. 11th Brigade R. A. under Captain Denne, R. A. The carriages for the 2nd Battery are approaching completion.—*Id.*

WE are told that it has been definitely settled that the whole of the Head-Quarters Staff, with the offices, are to be removed to Calcutta in October. The Commander-in-Chief, it is said, may remain at Simla, if he please, with a small staff.—*Mofussilite, September* 5.

LOCAL.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.—A Mail steamer will run between Kurrachee, Muscat, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and back every six weeks, and the steamer *Governor Higginson*, with mails for these places will leave Kurrachee on or about the 1st proximo. Mails intended for the Gulf stations will leave this per steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee, about the 25th instant.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez this day, at 5 P.M.

For Marseilles.—Mr. T. L. Bucknell; Assistant Surgeon W. Chalmers, 1st Royals; Captain S. Jarman, R. N. R.; Captain Naylor; Mr. E. S. Dawes, P. and O. Co.'s service.

For Southampton.—Lieutenant G. Lewis; Ensign M. Cousmaker, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.; Mr. Blunt; Mrs. Bleay; Mrs. Colonel Davidson, three children, one European and one native servant.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.	Improvement of the Land and its Tenants.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.	Mofussil Law.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.	Remarks on the Indian Railway Report.
BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	Elphinstone Land and Press Company.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.	Frauds in the Cotton Trade.
Miscellaneous News.	Speech of the Hon. Mr. Scott.
Criminal Charges against Paymaster Smales.	Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company.	Sir John Lawrence on Resolution of 17th Oct. 1861.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	The Godavery.
Colonel Bruce's Memorandum on the Godavery.	INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.	Bengal.
Sale of Waste Lands, the Redemption of Land Revenue and the extension of the Permanent Settlement.	North-West Provinces.
	Central Asia.
	Punjaub.
	Peshawur.
	Oudh.
Redemption of Land Revenue.	Sylhet.
	Madras.
Report of David Sassoon Reformation.	Neemuch.
Indian Agriculture.	THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Judge Hore on the Small Cause Court.	Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Permanent Settlement of the Land Assessment.	COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
The Comet.	Report on the Bombay Market.
The Indian Police.	Bombay Price Current.
Property in Land in India.	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson on the Inam Bill.	Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Defamation and the Penal Code.	Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

A EUROPEAN Garrison Court Martial was held on Monday last, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Lieut. Colonel Lynch. Drummer H. McDonald, of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, was brought to trial on a charge of having been drunk in Barracks, at Colaba, at or about a quarter before 9 o'clock P.M., on the 31st day of August; this being the second time of his having been drunk within 168 days of a conviction of habitual drunkenness on the 13th day of May 1862 by a Regimental Court Martial, thereby constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness; also for having made use of abusive language to Drum Major Thorpe, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment in saying "you are a liar," or words to that effect, the above being in breach of the Articles of War. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four calendar months with hard labour; and further to forfeit a penny, or eight pies a day of his pay for 168 days.

WE notice that the health of the Town has slightly declined during the last week. The casualties from cholera are somewhat lower; while the deaths from fever have increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 254 against 249 of the preceding week; and against 232, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	2	Fever	3
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	8
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	2
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	8	Cholera	2
Small-pox	1	Other diseases	8
Fever	87	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	78	Cholera	1
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	2
Cholera	9	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Fever	36	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	21		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	21	6
Measles	1	0
Fever	131	120
Nervous system	12	10
Respiratory system	15	26
Vascular system	3	1
Allimentary system	37	33
Cachexy	24	25

THOSE of our readers who are interested in the success of the East Indian Iron Company, will be glad to hear that a first Class Medal has been awarded to that Company for Specimens of Beypoor Iron and Steel, by the jurors of the International Exhibition.—*Athenæum and Statesman, September* 6.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 11*th September* 1862.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds and calm. Ther. 76.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, NW. variable.
CANNANORE.—Fair NW.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther.*79.
GALLE.—Strong winds and squally, with heavy showers. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cloudy, NW. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair. SW. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair SW.
MADRAS.—Fine rain this morning SW. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Rainy, thunder and lightning WSW.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

COLABA.—The fall of rain has been generally good, the transplanting operations are completed and the crops are reported to be in a flourishing state.

Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in talooka Alibaug. Disease prevailed amongst cattle in the villages of Petta Beerwaddee talooka Ryghur and in talooka Sankse.

The fall of rain during the fortnight Alibaug 4.77., Penn 10.88., Rohi 10.36., and Mahar 21.25.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A STONE QUARRY.—An inquest was held on the 9th instant before Dr. Reid, Coroner, at the Morgue, on view of the body of a man aged sixty years, named Manajee Ramjee.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the unfortunate deceased was a stone-cutter. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant the poor fellow went to his work as usual at the stone quarry of Luxumon Pandurung Josey, at Dongree. At about 5 o'clock in the evening while the deceased was lifting up a piece of stone, another piece from the top of the hill under which he was working, fell on his head; he fell to the ground in consequence quite insensible. After about half an hour he recovered somewhat, and was asked if he would go to the hospital, but he refused. Afterwards he walked home with the assistance of two men. The stone fell of itself and no one was to blame for it. An hour after the deceased had gone home, he became again insensible. No medical aid was called to his assistance, but a man with whom he lodged applied the ashes of burnt silk to the wound. He did not rally but lingered until about half past 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he died. The stone was not seen by any one to fall on the deceased but a man heard the noise of its falling on his head, and immediately afterwards the splash of its falling into some water adjacent. The height from which it fell is computed to be about eighty feet. It is supposed that the stone had been loosened by the rain as pieces of stone have often been noticed to fall from the same cause. No one was working at the top of the hill at the time when it fell.

Verdict:—Accidentally killed by the fall of a piece of stone from Nowrojee Hill.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Thursday, 11*th September*.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ. SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

The Court assembled at 2 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of investigating into the cause of the loss of the ship *Wadiatool Rahimon.* The Government Notification was read constituting the Court.

Captain Barker then read the following copy of a report from the Captain of the late ship:—

To, Captain W. C. BARKER,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

SIR,—Having arrived on the 27th instant from Hurnee in the first Pattimar that left that part of the coast, I beg leave to bring to your notice the loss of the ship *Wadiatool Rahimon*, and the following particulars regarding her loss. We worked out of Bombay harbour in charge of Mr. Scullthorpe, Pilot, on the 30th of June, and anchored the same evening between the inner and outer light ships; and about 5-30 P.M. on the 2nd July the Pilot left us outside the outer light ship on the starboard tack, we then tacked twice to windward before standing to the southward so as to get a good offing from the land, with the Colaba light-house bearing NEE. distant 12 miles. At 7 P.M. on the 1st carried away the roping on the port beach of the topsail and just as the Sookanies had finished reparing it, the block of the maintopsail halyards carried away at 8-30 P.M. The ship's pumps were regularly attended to. When sounding the well found about 27 inches and sucked at about 8-30 P.M. We had frequently hard squalls with rain during the night. The main-sail and main-top mast stay sail split at 1 A.M., on the 2nd July, and the people were employed till day-light securing and repairing the main sail and sewing the main-top-sail halyards. At 4 A.M. again sounded the pumps and found 42 inches in the ship; immediately put all hands on to the pumps, and at daylight saw the land about Bancoot, distance 7 miles. Immediately set the main sail which was then repaired and the main-top-gallant sail to stretch out from the land, but found the ship rapidly nearing the land, attempted to tack twice, but owing to the heavy swell, surging of the water in the ship's hold, and also to the heavy swell that came rolling in, she refused stays both times. We then immediately shortened sail and anchored in 7 fathoms with both anchors 75 fathoms on the starboard and 45 fathoms on the port one. We had steered all night SSW. and SSW. half W. after the sails were furled the men were again kept to the pumps with the water increasing on them until 2 P.M. On the 3rd the pumps were choked and so rendered useless, after that the people were allowed to lie down till daylight, when the water had risen to within 3 feet of the lower deck beams. Every preparation was then made for abandoning the vessel in case of necessity. At daylight on the morning of the 4th July it was determined to run the ship ashore as she could not keep afloat for longer than another hour. We shipped both anchors and run her on to a sand and muddy bottom at about rather more than a quarter of a mile from the shore, with her stern fair on to the sea. The first night the whole of the lascars left the ship with the exception of three men. Previous to their leaving they refused to obey any orders that were given to them, and in fact were mutinous, and we were obliged to get men from the shore to discharge the horses, and after they were discharged they refused to stay any longer on account of the heavy rollers that came rolling in. We remained on board of her until the 7th, when we were obliged to leave her as she was then breaking up. We remained on shore close to the wreck for two days, and then had to leave her in charge of the Police authorities, as we could not get anything to eat down there. We then left for Dapolie a European settlement, and remained there until we left for Bombay which was on the 24th ultimo. We went down three times from Dapolie to the wreck to see and take account of what was saved from the ship. On the second visit we found she had gone to pieces and very little of the cargo saved.—I have the honor, &c.,

J. G. GRANT,
Late Master *Wadiatool Rahimon.*

Bombay, 29th August 1862.

The original letter was not produced as it was in the Officiating Commander-in-Chief I. N.'s Office.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next at two o'clock, when the original report will be produced, and the whole of the witnesses will be in attendance.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 11TH SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Peer Mahomed Moshoon, was charged with selling a preparation of Opium called Mudda without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

The evidence produced against the accused was of a very equivocal nature.

His Worship dismissed the charge.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING AND ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE POLICE.—Cassum Dadoo, was charged with driving his buggy along the verge of the Esplanade on the 11th instant in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a due want of regard for the safety of others.

Police Havildar, No. 15, proved that he saw the defendant driving a hack buggy along Dyer Street. The horse was going at a gallop and knocked down an old woman. The defendant whipped the horse and went on at the same rate. The prisoner gave witness half a rupee to hush the matter.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10 and ordered the half rupee which he offered to the havildar as a bribe to be placed in the poor box.

A POLICE SEPOY IN TROUBLE.—Hurry Babajee, Police Sepoy, No. 189, was charged with receiving four annas as a bribe or an unauthorised reward, he being a member of the Police force.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prosecutor, a cooly boy of the name of Ginja Khundoo, received a rupee that was awarded him by the Magistrate in an assault case. The boy put it into his pocket and when he left the office pulled it out to look at it. The prisoner then came up to him and said let us change it: the prisoner changed it at a shroff's shop in the neighbourhood, and kept a quarter of it and returned twelve annas to the boy.

The prisoner denied the charge.

His Worship said that the charge was fully proved against the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for four months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

35. Wamon Sadasewjee and another *vs.* Narrotumdass Madowdass and another. (Part heard.)
41. Sewnarrayen Jairaz and another *vs.* Luckmichund Rawanund Bhatia.
46. Doe on the demise of Virzbhoocundass Hurrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narrayen Ragoba and another.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, on Saturday, the 13th September 1862, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hebbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes.

Special Appeal No. 102 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Motichund Rugnath, deceased, his sons and heirs Purshotum, Ruttonjee, Treebhovun, and Amrutlal and Bhaichund Vituldas, deceased, his sons and heirs Virchund, Mohun and Mugun, a minor, his guardians Virchund and Mohun *vs.* Mulek Dadamiyia Khanjee his heir Rubji Miyia Duda Miyia.

Special Appeal No. 104 of 1861—Poona—Rukmabaee Kom Sooklal, deceased, her sons and heirs Ramchunder and Narayen, minors their uncle and guardian Gunesh Bulderam *vs.* Dada bin Bapoo and Gopal Bolay.

Special Appeal No. 105 of 1861—Sholapoor—Gudgyupa wd. Erupa, deceased, his son and heir Bussupa and Erapa *vs.* Chintambhur Ramchunder.

Special Appeal No. 106 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Mahadjee wd. Shivjee, deceased, his son and heir Abba a minor his uncle and guardian Sudasew wd. Sivjee *vs.* Fakeerchund, deceased, his son and heir Kustoorchund, a minor his uncle and guardian Kustoorchund wd. Gumbeermull.

Special Appeal No. 107 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Humirmull bin Hokoomchund Marwadee *vs.* Dugdoo wd. Heeramunsing Purdashee.

Special Appeal No. 108 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Tukutmull and Gyanmull, the former deceased, his sons and heirs Gyanmull, Tarrachund Oomedmull and Bhikundass, of whom Tarrachund is deceased, his son and heir Nundram, a minor Oomedmul, is insane their and Bhikunda's guardian Gyanmull *vs.* Zankoo, widow, Nama Khoombar.

Special Appeal No. 109 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Tukutmull and Gyanmull the former deceased, his sons and heirs Gyanmull Tarrachund, Oomedmull and Bhikundass of whom Tarrachund is deceased, his son and heir Nundram, a minor Oomedmull is insane their and Bhikundass Guardian Gyanmull, *vs.* Atmaram Gooroo Raghoba Munbhoo.

Special Appeal No. 113 of 1861—Konkun—Ramchunderjee Muneersing Raje Sirke *vs.* Moro Sudasew Purit.

Special Appeal No. 114 of 1861—Khandesh—Ramajee wullud Ookha Patel *vs.* Bhowla wullud Khundoo Kasar.

Special Appeal No. 115 of 1861—Khandesh—Ekoba bin Bheeka Teli *vs.* Indursa Poputsa, deceased, by his son and heir Nemeedass.

Special Appeal No. 117 of 1861—Konkun—Govind Trembuk Sawunt *vs.* Krishnajee, Shitaram, Purshotum and Atmaram sons of Pandoorung Paraspay.

Special Appeal No. 119 of 1861—Konkun—Ramchunder Kessow Joshee *vs.* Raghoonath Shewramshet Kasar.

INDIAN.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE received, yesterday, a letter from a near relation of Lallah Jooteepersad, which informs us that the Lallah is extremely ill, at Benares; but that at the time of writing no immediate danger was apprehended. The Lallah is surrounded by his family.—*Mofussilite, September* 5.

WE have it, on reliable authority, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces will pitch his camp in Meerut on or about the 15th October. What may be His Honor's destination, after leaving this station, we have no definite information.—*Id.*

THE heaviest downfalls of rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurred at this station on the night of Monday, and on Wednesday morning. And again, early on Thursday morning, there was a very heavy down-pour. A few more such will bring the munsoon to an appropriate and graceful termination.—*Id.*

AHMEDNUGGUR.

MEETING AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—We learn from a private letter from Ahmednuggur that a meeting was held in the Government School at Ahmednuggur on the 4th instant for the purpose of raising a fund to relieve the distress of the poorer classes in that city caused by the high prices of grain and other necessaries of life, which is mainly if not altogether owing to the combination of the dealers, there being not the slightest cause to fear for the prospects of the season, which have been completely re-established by the recent seasonable and abundant rains. The meeting was well attended by both Europeans and Natives, and was presided over by Mr. D. Oyley, the Collector and Magistrate, who addressed those present on the object for which they were assembled. Much interest was, we understand, taken in the getting up of this meeting by Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, the Principal Sudder Ameen, Mr. Burjorjee Bhickajee, and the city Foujdar, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee. The object of the fund is to purchase, for distribution amongst the distressed population, a quantity of grain for their daily use, either cooked or uncooked, as the circumstances of the sufferers may be deemed to require. For this purpose a Managing Committee has been appointed, and we hope shortly to see a similar meeting called in Poona, as there are, we are informed, numbers of poor people in the city who are now living on the alms doled out by the charity of the benevolent few amongst their countrymen.

The following sums have been subscribed to the Charitable Fund at Ahmednuggur:—

Mr. D'Oyley, C. S.	Rs. 500
" Souter, (Supt. of Police)	" 50
" Grant, C. S.	" 50
Dr. Macpherson, Civil Surgeon	" 25
Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons	" 301
Mr. Sewram Hunmuntmull	" 250
" Nooroodeen Dossajee	" 150
" Appajee Kaiser	" 125
" Hindoomull Roopchund	" 100
" Sultanchund Petlay	" 150
" Burjorjee Bhickajee, P. S. A.	" 125
" Cursetjee Nusserwanjee (Foujdar)	" 50

—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 10.

OUDH.

COLONEL Clarke, Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division in Oude, has retired from the service, and is succeeded by Colonel Barrow, the present Inspector General of Police. For this post, there are it seems, more than two expectants, if not candidates, we were almost going to say competitors. The two to whom rumour attaches the greatest probability of success, are Major Aitken, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and Mr. W. O. Capper, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. Both have substantial claims from their own peculiar qualifications in connection with their respective departments. Both are Baillee Guard men, who did good service and rendered themselves conspicuous in the sphere assigned them, in that memorable siege of the Lucknow Residency. Major Aitken's *bonhomie* and gallantry instilled courage into the handful of sepoys whom he commanded, and led them on to deeds of valor, where despair might otherwise have seized on their minds. Mr. Capper on the other hand was the life and soul of "Anderson's post," to say nothing of his miraculous escape from the living tomb from which he was exhumed, and which forms an episode in the history of the hair-breadth escapes of the various members of that illustrious garrison.

Admitting all these advantages and circumstances in favor of both these gentlemen, there is one whose claims, on public grounds, cannot be lost sight of on the present occasion. That one is Colonel Taylor. This officer was the Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police at Lucknow when the Nagpore Police was organized, and was translated to the newly created Central Provinces, as Inspector General. The salary of the post there is, however, 1,500 rupees per mensem, 300 rupees less and 300 more than that drawn respectively by Colonel Barrow and Major Aitken. A part from this fact, Colonel Taylor is senior to the latter officer both in rank and position, and having already been connected for a length of time with the Oude Police, has indubitable claims to succeed the former.

In the event of Colonel Taylor refusing the offer of promotion (which is not likely, for Lucknow has many advantages over Nagpore) then, we should say that Major Aitken should be appointed to succeed Colonel Barrow, in preference to Mr. Capper, for this simple reason that the one is a Military man and the other a Civilian, and a Military man ought obviously to be at the head of a body of men who are in every essential, of Military organization, constituted as the Oude Police is at present.

Mr. Capper's services as Deputy Commissioner are undoubted, and in the whole of the Oude Province, there is perhaps not one who possesses better capacity and greater aptitude for business, and who is more conscientious and indefatigable in the performance of his work. We shall be glad to see his merits rewarded by advancement to the post of Commissioner, on the next occurrence of a vacancy.

While upholding the expediency, if not absolute necessity, of a military officer being always at the head of the police, though in the North Western Provinces we have an exceptional case, we equally deprecate the post of the Inspector General of Police, in Oude, being at any future period, made the stepping stone for promotion to a Commissionership. We are no advocates for this species of semi-civil and demi-military amalgamation of officials in the local administration of the country. We mean at all events, in posts like the one in question. We would rather see officers who elect certain careers out of their own choice or who stand appointed to certain services, take the chance of advancement where their lot is cast, and not flit from flower to flower in all branches, and reap the fruit of their labours from the several shoots and stems springing out the grand trunk of the public service.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 6.

INDIAN PRESS.

VACANCY IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From the Deccan Herald, September 10.)

As the Nawab of Savanoor has it appears shuffled off this mortal coil, it will be the duty of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere to nominate some one to succeed him as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and we may now hope that some more eligible individual will be selected for this important and dignified office than a worn out Mussulman pensioner of the State, whose voice was never once heard in the discussions which have from time to time taken place at the Council Board. His Excellency can, we imagine, have little difficulty in naming a qualified person for the office, and as the Council requires strengthening, from without we trust his selection will fall upon some worthy outsider. We observe that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeerjee has been put forward by a contemporary as a candidate for the vacant seat, but as there are already four native gentlemen in the Council, whose voices, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett, are never heard to utter any other syllable than "aye" or "nay," we do not think it likely that it will be deemed expedient to add to the number of "dummies" in the round game of legislation played every Wednesday at Wanowrie. We have at present, as far we can judge from recent discussions, only three liberal members besides the President—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and the Hon. Mr. Robertson. We say "liberal advisedly for with these exceptions, and an occasional lapse on the same side on the part of the Hon. Mr. Frere, which dees not seem to be quite natural to him, we have been unable to discover any very particular friend of the ryots amongst the other members. The Council as now formed, even with some liberal tendencies, is eminently conservative in its principles. It is quite right and proper that this should be so, and we trust the day is very far distant when an ultra-liberal policy will be the policy of our Indian rulers; just as we should regret an ultra-conservative, or Tory, policy having full swing. Liberal Conservatism is the "ticket" we should vote on, and in the selection of a successor to the late Nawab we hope to find we are not far out in our prediction that a man of these views will receive the nomination. We have heard the names of several European gentlemen mentioned as likely to be appointed, but we refrain from mentioning them as the question will in all probability be set at rest in the next or following issue of the *Government Gazette.*

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

(From the Madras Times, Sept. 1.)

WE have been waiting for several months past with most exemplary patience for some results from the Committee at present assembled in Calcutta for the revision of the system of examining Military Officers in the Indian languages. Our patience has been in vain, and we now air the subject in the hope that some of our Bengal contemporaries will oblige us by asking the President of the Committee what his views are on the great "Sleepy Hollow" question, and whether he supposes that no one ever goes to sleep except in Madras. Should these interrogatories have the effect of arousing the much bemused man to a state of consciousness, we will feel much obliged by his consideration of the following remarks:—

A knowledge of the Indian languages is not an aid but a means—a means, not of enabling Officers to obtain Staff appointments—a view of the matter not altogether unknown we believe, in the Army, but a means of making Europeans to do their duty to Government and to the natives of the country. The language of the people must be acquired because without it we cannot attain to a knowledge of their religion, laws, manners, customs, and feelings, and without such knowledge, our possession of the country must be to the natives a curse instead of a blessing. But the first knowledge does not necessarily include the second. It is true that it is impossible to learn a language without at the same time learning something of the nature of the people who speak it, but we believe that it is quite possible for an Indian Officer to learn as much Hindostanee as will enable him to hold a Staff appointment and yet to remain remarkably ignorant of all that it behoves him to know, of the character of the people amongst whom the greater part of his life is to be passed, and whose interests and comfort are in a great measure dependent on his understanding them aright. Many of our readers, we do not doubt, can furnish from their own experience instances in illustration of the above remark—and will agree with us in thinking the point not unworthy the attention of Government. Having got so far with our subjects as "the attention of Government," the next thought that arises in our mind, is of course, to disclaim all idea of extra expence or extra trouble. The remedy we propose for the evil will not cost one rupee or one signature more than are at present expended. All that appears necessary is to draw attention of the Committee for examinations to the subject; and to desire them, in framing their revised system, to keep in view the object for which native languages are to be learned—for there does not appear to be any difficulty in so managing matters as that the examinations may become a test of the candidate's knowledge of the people generally as well as of their language in particular. The examinations as at present conducted, bear on the latter point only. The candidate as to translate a page of Hindostanee into English, and a page of English into Hindostani, to read a letter written in Hindostani, to translate the Proceedings of a Court Martial, and to converse with a couple of sepoys. None of these heads have any special bearing on the peculiarities of Indian life; if, in the course of the examination, anything seems to illustrate the customs of the people, it is incidental. The page of English is taken from some Military work and the page of Hindoostani from one of two or three collections of tales, fables, &c. specially appointed for the purpose and the rest of the examination shews the same want of character. In place of all this we suggest that the examination should be framed so as to compel the candidate to acquire some portion at least of that sort of knowledge which it is most essential he should possess, a knowledge namely of the peculiar institutions and customs of the people whose language he is learning. This without rendering the examination more difficult would render it much more valuable. It would be as easy for the candidate to translate a passage descriptive of some Indian custom, as a fable about a snake and a tortoise, and, we should think, more useful to him. The same remark will apply to all the other heads of the examination. It should be impressed on the mind of every candidate for employment with Native Troops, that the first requisite for such employment, is, not a knowledge of their language merely, but a knowledge of their character; towards acquiring which a knowledge of the language is valuable merely as a means—and if the examination be framed on these principles, the candidate will at the same time receive the desired impression, and be compelled to act in accordance with it.

In illustration of our meaning we may mention that a good many years ago a work specially descriptive of the manners and customs of the Mahomedans of Southern India, was prepared by a Native gentleman with the assistance of an Indian Officer. The work was called "Quanoon-i-Islam"—and was published in Hindoostani and in English. It has been described to us by good authorities as a thoroughly reliable and most valuable work, but so little has its value been appreciated that it is now out of print, and it is with difficulty that a single copy can be procured. We cannot but think that this work or some one of a similar character might be substituted with good effect for those now employed in examinations. Everything contained in such a work is of interest and importance to the men whom the successful candidate is called on to command—and we conceive it to be more desirable that the officer should be able to understand the feelings which actuate his men when they come to him about some caste dispute or family squabble, than that he should be able to describe in Hindoostani to a Moonshee the principles of the steam engine. We have heard of candidates being called on to give such specimens of their acquaintance with the language; and making every allowance for hoaxing and exaggeration, we cannot doubt that such instances have occurred. We think that it would be well if such silly freaks were rendered impossible by the laying down of some distinct guiding principle, nor can we doubt for a moment that that principle ought to be what we have endeavoured to indicate in the foregoing remarks, viz., that a knowledge of the language is valuable merely as being the only means by which the European Officer can become acquainted with the peculiar character of the sepoy, and that the examinations therefore ought to be so framed as at the same time to ensure the possession of a certain amount of the required information, and to impress on the mind of the candidate that such knowledge is the qualification by which he holds his appointment. In short, the first requisite for a Sepoy Officer is that he should master not only the sepoy's *language*, but the sepoy's *mind*, and the examination should be planned accordingly.

We have written at some length, but not more so, it appears to us, than the subject deserves. We some time ago expressed our intention of returning to it from time to time, until it was settled on a satisfactory basis—and we take this opportunity of repeating that such is still our intention. We purpose shortly endeavouring to present the question in a new aspect to some of our readers whom it principally concerns, yet who have not hitherto shown any consciousness that it affects them at all.

SCARCITY IN POONA.

(From the Poona Observer, Sept. 6.)

ABOUT a week ago there lived at a village near Jeejoorie (so the story runs) two brothers. One was a poor man, but the other had some little property. The poor one obtained from his brother a gift of a "pahli" of corn, a quantity equal we are told to four seers. But the wife of the donor not approving this liberality, which appeared to her extravagant, followed him and took it away. The starving wretch went away into the jungle and obtained some roots of the "caner" tree (a shrub which either is or resembles the rhododendron) and made a poisonous drink. This he administered to his wife and children, who drank it and died; and after laying them on the floor he lay down by them, and took the poison. Shortly after the brother entered the house, and finding the whole family lying dead on the floor, with the half emptied cup beside them, drank the rest of the contents, quietly lay down and died also! We are further informed that his wife is now in custody in Poona, and the case awaiting investigation.

We have before us a table published by Government as a supplement to the *Gazette*, showing the prices current, of all articles at most of the stations in the presidency, during the month of July. At Poona according to this statement bajree is put down at thirteen seers: whereas it is now only nine. This may indicate the great increase in distress which has taken place since July. The large towns, however, are better off than small places in the country. At Tulligaum (on the road towards Nuggur) we believe, the same nominal prices rule as in Poona, but there is very great difficulty in obtaining any food even at that price; and the inhabitants are reduced to eating all sorts of unwholesome substances instead. The cattle are dying fast; and a loss of human life must soon follow, for a continued scarcity will soon tell upon the old and weak, and upon the very young. In the other direction, towards Khandalla, we understand there is not quite the same amount of scarcity.

The impression continues not less general than before, that the present extreme prices are fictitious and the result of a combination of the dealers; and this is the opinion not of natives only, but we are happy to learn of European gentlemen also, and of some in important official positions. Under these circumstances we are in hopes that government will be persuaded to do something; but we cannot help remarking that the sooner action is taken the better. Lengthy consultations are out of place when a house is on fire, or a famine raging. Relief is of double value when it is immediate. Already much suffering must have been endured.

Meanwhile so far as Poona itself is concerned the government will no doubt be pleased to learn that a solution of the questions is expected which may save them the trouble of immediate action. From what we hear we think it not improbable that the inhabitants will loot the shops in the city. This sounds a little alarming, at first; but if we consider the subject, the uneasy feeling will soon disappear. For it seems that this proceeding was not a very uncommon one under the old native regime. Traditional recollections of the old Brahman and Maratha administrations are fresh and vivid; and it appears that in those times also it was found that the banians held the monopoly of sale in their hands, and that combinations among them to keep prices too high were either frequent, or frequently suspected. Under these circumstances the inhabitants used to cry out to government; and the course which their government used to take on such an emergency is indicated by the remark which we hear made now. "If we had a Maratha government now," it is said, "they would tell us to loot the city. Let us do so now, for one hour, and let the authorities only keep quiet for that time, and we shall supply ourselves."

Now all this is not an effect of violent animal impulse and unreasoning passion only. It is matter of deliberate calculation. If government will be so kind as to observe the amiable neutrality pointed out to them in the above remarks, and keep quiet, so much the better; but even if they do interfere—what can they do? It is impossible to punish thousands of people—the whole population of a great city. A few unlucky people might be caught and imprisoned, but if imprisoned they would be fed—which is exactly what they want. On a balance of advantages it appears to the people to be really and reasonably the best thing they can do.

If it is thought better to take measures to avert this proceeding, then we should think it would be desirable to lose no time in finding out the truth or otherwise of the statement, that the supply of corn is really short. Some people who are likely to know, place no belief in it. For some ten years back there has been no great scarcity. Are we to suppose that during that time, the produce of the Deccan was no larger than was required for the annual consumption? And if not, what can have become of the surplus? For the satisfaction of the people, let measures be taken to find out how much food there really is. It would not be difficult to search the premises of the corn dealers; any intelligent person acquainted with the native mode of living and the arrangements of the houses, and assisted by a few government peons, would be able to accomplish it.

The principles of "free trade" have not been eminently successful in the Deccan. Perhaps they have not had quite a full trial; for instance the prohibition by the Nizam of the transport of food across an imaginary line from one part of the country to another, is rather an interference with them, and must modify their action somewhat in the countries affected by it. But the corn trade is not free; there is no competition, or any possibility of it:—for otherwise why should no natives, or Englishmen or Parsees (classes not usually negligent of their interests, or careless when there is an opportunity of profit) ever engage in it? Apparently, any one who wished to purchase corn now for the purpose of underselling the baniahs must purchase it of baniahs themselves: for of whom else could they get it? This fortunate caste seem to be the real rulers of the country. In every country except a mercantile one the proprietors of the soil are the most influential class. Who are the proprietors of the soil of the Deccan? The Crown? It receives but a small proportion of the produce. The Zemindars and Sirdars? By all accounts they are dreadfully impoverished, and on the eve of sinking into decay. The Ryots? They are over head and ears in debt to the money-lenders. These latter are also the grain-dealers; and hold the country by a double chain. They possess all the food, and can dispense it at pleasure; and every body is in debt to them.

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REPORT OF CIVIL FINANCE COMMISSION POST OFFICE.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 25.)

The report of the Civil Finance Commission, upon the expenditure and efficiency of the Post office Department, has just been published. The document is highly important, not alone as proving the abuses which exist under the present system, but as suggesting improvements which, if carried out, promise to effect the twofold desideratum of securing increased efficiency, whilst at the same time reducing the yearly expenditure by some lacs of rupees. The recommendations made by the Committee, have evidently been arrived at after a most thorough enquiry into the working of the department, and they appear so clear and practicable, that their adoption can only be a question of time. That an important public department should go on from year to year steadily decreasing in efficiency, whilst the yearly expenditure has increased in an inverse ratio, may appear somewhat surprising to the outside public, who know little or nothing of these matters beyond what an occasional report supplies them with, and yet after reading through the document before us, no other conclusion can be arrived at. The appointment of Director General of Post Offices now held by Dr. Paton, is clearly proved to be not only useless, but calculated to obstruct very materially the working of the department. We will proceed to analyse the report, restricting our remarks to those portions of it which appear most important. The introductory remarks are confined to considering the receipt and expenditure for the year 1861-62, and without going into details more than absolutely necessary, we may state that the result arrived at shews an excess of expenditure over income, of no less a sum than twenty-six lacs of rupees for the year. This fact appears at once startling, for it will be remembered that in England and other countries, the Post Office department yields annually a revenue to the State. Admitting that India does not afford a parallel case, (on the ground that the same facilities of communication do not exist, the absence of railways to any extent, and the limited amount of correspondence,) there is still such an extraordinary discrepancy, as to warrant the supposition that gross mismanagement must exist somewhere and the sequel will fully bear out that view. We notice that the Indian Postal Commissioners in 1850, estimated that in the course of a few years the income would exceed the expenditure, but this anticipation has not been realised, and judging from the data before us it is not likely to be. Whilst the weight of mails last year was only trebled as compared with 1849, the expense of conveyance and distributing has just doubled, notwithstanding the estimate formed by the Commission to the effect that an increase of 147 per cent in the number of chargeable letters ought not increase the expense for conveyance. The largest increase occurs in the Bombay Presidency, and is accounted for by additional Post offices established. There are now one hundred and ninety, as compared with one hundred and twenty-two in 1857. This shows an increase of sixty-eight. The report suggests that many of these can be suppressed without public inconvenience. It appears that with this object an application was made in September 1860, to the Director General for information, not alone as affecting the Bombay Presidency, but for all India; the request, however, was not complied with, and the Committee are consequently unable to arrive at any decision upon the point. Whilst the public money has been expended at the rate of six lacs a year, (in excess of the ordinary outlay,) and this solely with a view to remedy the defects which were shown to exist in 1849, that object does not appear to have been secured, but on the contrary, the department has gradually but certainly become in every respect less efficient. The defects in the receipt and distribution of mails have not been remedied, and the grounds of complaint in 1849, are shown still to exist in a slightly modified form. It is important to note the reasons assigned by the commission at that time. They appear to have been firstly, the employment of covenanted officers, *ex officio*, or on an allowance for which only a nominal discharge of duty was exacted; secondly, of Dak Moonshees, who on small pay "were tempted by unchecked facilities for corruption." We find that the former officers have been replaced by paid Deputy Post Masters, but the report observes that the salary offered has not been sufficient to obtain the services of a "good class of men." To remedy this, two courses were left open either to employ Inspectors to supervise Deputy Post Masters, or to engage a superior class of men, at enhanced salaries. The first alternative was adopted by the Postal Commissioners. The returns before us show that the cost of salaries and establishments for "supervision," amounts to Rs. 3,29,357, against Rs. 2,51,616, for the salaries of Deputy Post Masters. This is economy with a vengeance, and eclipses the Japanese folly of paying officials for the sole purpose of acting as a check upon one another. The rottenness of this "supervision" system strikes us, as it has evidently done the Committee, as being a fruitful source of mischief. The extent of the evil has been clearly appreciated, and the remedy proposed is sweeping. It is proposed, *firstly*, that the office and the dependent establishments of the Director General be abolished. *Secondly*, that the appointments, salaries and duties of the Post Master General be revised. *Thirdly*, that the appointments of inspecting Post Masters be discontinued and lastly that a superior class of Deputy Post Masters to work under district officers, be secured by the grant of adequate salaries. The report observes that the public distrust of this class of officials renders the necessity for changing them urgent. The Postal Commissioners in 1849, based their suggestions upon the distinct understanding that the conveyance of "Bearing" letters should be ultimately discontinued, notwithstanding this we find that the number of such letters have increased inordinately. Whilst the paid letters have increased to an extent of nearly four millions, as compared with 1855-56, or say twenty-three per cent, the "Bearing" letters show a corresponding increase of six and a half million, or eighty-six per cent. In the same year the number of paid letters was more than *double* that of the "Bearing" letters, but in 1860-61, the two had approached nearer to an equality; the paid amounting to fifty-eight per cent., and the bearing to forty-two of the gross chargable correspondence. This fact is very strongly commented upon, and is one of the chief reasons assigned for the necessity of revising the entire system. The opportunities for committing fraud are shown to be great, and if as the report states the public estimate of the value of Deputy Post Masters is correct, as evidenced by the increase of "Bearing" letters, the present state of the Mofussil offices must be as unsatisfactory financially, as it was previous to the last reorganization. It is shewn that the majority of these officers are natives engaged at a low salary. They are nominated by the Inspecting Post Master without much enquiry as to capacity, and it is argued that in the case of a European Inspector, no sufficient control could be exercised. It frequently happens that the Inspector acts upon the recommendation of a native, who of course suggests his own relatives for the appointment, and it is shewn to be possible that all the Deputy Post Masters in one district may be related to each other. This we need hardly say must be highly objectionable, and is calculated to offer a premium to dishonesty, which would defy detection; and when it is borne in mind that these officials in the subordinate offices are subjected to no check whatever, being single handed, the opportunities for being dishonest are ample. Another objection to employing badly paid Deputy Post Masters is that the "attainment of punctuality is rendered extremely difficult both by the want of proper means and appliances for regulating the time at the different stations, and by *the habitual incapacity of Natives to appreciate the value of time.*" The words in italics are so truthful, and so thoroughly understood, that comment upon them is unnecessary. The necessity for supplanting this class of officials by better paid and more trustworthy men having thus been shewn, the next question dealt with by the report is the means necessary to accomplish that end. It may be here remarked that the principal check against dishonest or inefficient Deputy Post Masters, has hitherto been placed in the hands of the Inspectors who form a mixed class of Europeans and Natives. It is suggested that greater efficiency would be attained by placing all Sudder Offices under the charge of Post Masters with salaries equal to the present Inspectors. This proposal strikes us as being an excellent one, and is calculated to promote efficiency without incurring additional cost, but on the contrary, reducing it. By doing away with the Inspectors, a large sum would be available for the increased salaries proposed to be paid to the Post Masters, and thus responsible men would continually be on the spot, instead of as at present entrusting the work to natives not overlooked, and caring little how the business was done, so that they get their salary. It is thought that salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250 per month would be a sufficient inducement to secure the services of reliable men. It is calculated that the total extra cost for providing efficient officers for every Post Office in India, would amount to less than six lacs per year, and this would be met by reductions in other establishments. It is conjectured that this extra expense would be more than met by saving the revenue of which the government is now probably deprived. The great increase of "bearing" letters forming at present two-fifths of the entire paying correspondence, in itself suggests the necessity for a better class of men. The inference is that the revenue would improve in the same way that the Opium revenue did on the appointment of respectable sub-Deputy Opium Agents. But it is asserted by the Commission that it is quite practicable to reduce the sum stated, by "utilizing various district establishments for the work of the Post Office," and the following suggestions on this head are important. That wherever practicable at Post Office stations the duties be amalgamated with the Uncovenanted Officers establishment. That at other stations a partial amalgamation with some responsible district officer's establishment be effected. Further that the higher rates of salary be paid to officers appointed to stations where these suggestions may be found impracticable. The report states that the chief recommendations of a Post Master are a fair education, good habits of business, and it is necessary that he belong to a class which *despises fraud.* That he be accessible to the public for complaints, attend personally to the opening of the mails and letter box, and the defacing of postage stamps. It is pointed out that this officer might advantageously hold some additional appointment of sufficient value to raise his salary to an aggregate that would make the situation worth acceptance by a respectable man. The report suggests that the Telegraph and Postal department might be advantageously combined in many instances. It is shewn that if this proposal could be carried out, the cost of establishments would be very materially reduced, and it is argued that the Telegraph office would be improved by the employment of good men on higher salaries than are now obtained. Again it is suggested to combine other appointments with Post Masterships, such for instance as that of Assessor of Income Tax, the addition to the pay would, i is thought, attract a more trustworthy class. In the North-West Provinces, in the Punjaub, and Madras there are Tehseeldars, and in the Bombay Presidency there are Mamlutdars, who have lately been relieved from performing Police duties, and who are now available for the work. It is stated that when "burthened with Police duties this class of men performed efficiently this extra work in the Madras Presidency, and further that the Commissioners earnestly objected to the appointment of paid Deputy Post Masters." By combining the appointment of Deputy Post Masters at Sudder and subordinate Post Offices, with that of Tehseeldar or Peshkar, and with a distinct salary for the Post Office duties, a very considerable reduction would be effected in the proposed estimate for Deputy Post Masters' salaries, and the position of the Tehseeldar would be proportionately improved. Many offices are at present maintained, particularly on the frontier Military posts for the exclusive benefit of the Military. It is proposed to unite the office of the Station Staff officer with that of Deputy Post Master at a fixed monthly stipend. The opinions of the Commission upon this question are unanimous. They maintain that on enquiry it would be found that at not one of the Sudder stations "need there be a separate Deputy Post Master." In those stations where Post office duties are heavy, Telegraph stations exist, and much trouble is taken to show that it is perfectly practicable to unite the two, excepting, possibly at the Presidency towns. We are not quite prepared to endorse so sweeping a change as this suggestion would entail, but believe that it might be gradually adopted and especially at small stations. Ultimately we see no objection to carrying out the proposals in its integrity, and look upon it as calculated not only to simplify matters, but as calculated to combine increased efficiency at a less cost. The proposal is not intended to interfere with that unity of control," which is necessary to success in every public department. At present the control of the department is managed principally upon reports furnished from one class of official to another, until the Post Master General finally submit his reports to the Director General, so that in reality the reports of the Deputy Post Masters, are the basis of the control over these officers. Special allusion is made to a portion of Dr. Paton's Administration Report, in which he says, "that without the supervision and ready co-operation of the district officers, the arrangement at the Ferries for the prompt transmission of the mails will never be satisfactory, and when the authorities take an active interest in the matter these impediments will cease to exist." The report states that this lively interest on the part of District officers was not wanting when the offices were under their supervision, and the evidence available to the Committee on this point does not appear to bear out the inference inferred by Dr. Paton. We propose to conclude our remarks upon this report to-morrow, its great importance precluding our doing justice to it, in the ordinary limits available for a single article.

ENGLISH PRESS.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

(From the Times.)

If in these days the literature of crime no longer has an interest for the public, it is certainly not for want of strange, or terrible, or romantic occurrences. Unlike our forefathers, however, we do not look to the Sessions' Calendar for our weekly or monthly supply of excitement. Unless a murderous act contain some element pre-eminently dramatic, such as the shooting down of a household on their own threshold, the digging of a victim's grave by an intending murderess, or a supposed series of dark and mysterious poisonings, it is unnoticed amid the events of daily life and the great public questions which are continually arising. In times when the taste for criminal exploits was more general than now such murders as are being committed in Ireland would have been the subject of daily gossip in half the families in the kingdom. They are so obscure in their origin, so savagely skilful in their execution, they begin and extend, then suddenly cease, and are again renewed in a manner so inexplicable to every one who seeks to trace them out, that they will probably receive no little attention from any one who writes the history of these times. The stories that are current concerning them, though they may not be true, yet show how general is the notion that the organization is more than usually extensive. It is even reported that the Vehmgericht which pronounces on the fate of landlords and agents in Tipperary is held not in Ireland at all but in the English city of Manchester. The Macaulay of the future will hardly be able to find in the domestic annals of the present age a more interesting subject for a chapter than the agrarian crimes which are now infesting some of the Irish counties, and perhaps the most remarkable of these is the murder of Mr. Braddell, which took place a few days since in the town of Tipperary.

Mr. Braddell was a land agent, and resided at Mallow, in the county of Cork. It was his duty to collect rents on an estate in Tipperary, and, *fearing to go on the land*, he was in the habit of using a room in Dobbyn's Hotel, in the little town of Tipperary thinking that there at least he would be secure from the bullet of the assassin. This in itself shows to what a pass the relations between proprietor and peasant have come in the Southern counties of Ireland, and it is a gloomy reflection that the change in the ownership of land has in many cases not improved the social position of either; inasmuch as many of the new proprietors are needy men who wish to make the best of their bargains, and gain a margin to live upon between the rent of the property and the interest of their own unpaid purchase money. Mr. Braddell then being afraid to go on the land was seated in the little room in Tipperary, with a gentleman named Reardon, the bailiff, Moore, and, according to one account, with four others. But such is the boldness and vindictiveness of Tipperary assassins that not even here was he safe. While Mr. Braddell and his friends were engaged in their business, a man named Michael Hayes, whose threats, it appears, had been a chief cause of Mr. Braddell's not trusting himself on his principal's land, came into the room, and demanded an abatement in his rent. On Mr. Braddell's refusing, and ordering him out of the room, Hayes drew a pistol and fired, "taking aim with great deliberation." There is no confirmation of the first report that Mr. Braddell returned the assassin's fire, and that traces of blood were visible on the wall of the yard over which he made his escape. But the most remarkable part of the story is to come. Though the murderer did his work in a town, though he was seen by everybody in the room, yet he escaped. The friends of Mr. Braddell concluded that the murderer had a gang of accomplices in the yard, and he may well have had them, for seemingly the whole town was filled with accomplices. We are told that, though the police were on the spot in two or three minutes, and though it was open day, and in the most public part of the town, yet the murderer has not yet been arrested, nor would the people give any assistance to the police in tracing him.

The chief difference between this murder and others of its class is that in this case the assassin was the man who conceived himself injured, and that he did his work, not secretly, but with an ostentatious defiance of consequences. Perhaps he believed that there would be sympathy enough, or indifference enough, even among the town population of Tiperary to give him a chance of escape. Perhaps—like some of his countrymen who shoot down the sergeants of the regiments in which they have enlisted—rage and hatred made him reckless of his own life if only he could take that of his enemy. The crime is certainly the most extraordinary that has been committed for several years. It is not merely that a single wretch should be guilty of a bloody deed, but that a person in the pursuit of a regular calling in the Ireland of Queen Victoria should fear to go beyond the limits of a county town, and that even there the murderer should come and should dare to attack him, and, further more, should escape and remain at liberty for days, principally through the connivance of a people calling themselves civilized. Such an event shows how difficult it is to change the nature of men so lawless as the Irish. With no motive for shielding the murderer, with no interest in his quarrels, the multitude instinctively favours him, and permits him to escape. Such a tale tells us what Ireland is better than all the reports and returns that politicians can ask for or officials compile.

PRUSSIA'S RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

(From the Daily News.)

There is much more importance than appears at first sight in the simple fact of the Government o Prussia having recognised the kingdom of Italy. It is long since the public opinion of North Germany clearly expressed itself on the motion of M. de Vincke, in the Prussian Chambers, by declaring that "it was not the interest of Germany to put obstacles in the way of Italy's completing its unity and nationality." The Berlin Cabinet, however, refused to act upon the decision of the Representative Assembly, and persisted in maintaining its suspicious attitude with regard to Italy.

The true cause of this was the belief, very general throughout Europe, and especially credited in Germany, that the Italians were to attack the Austrians in the spring, simultaneously with a Hungarian rising, and that France was the instigator, or at least the abettor, of the whole affair. Had the Austrian Government known how to take advantage of those fears and dispositions of Prussia, it might have effected an important accord and alliance. But the Cabinet of Vienna asked too much. It wanted to be received, with all its Sclavonic provinces, not only into the Confederation, but into the Commercial Union, and at the same time it would not part with supremacy in the Diet. Had M. Schmerling the same authority over foreign affairs in Austria that he has over domestic, he might have managed better; but Count Rechburg has succeeded in completely isolating his government and the empire.

The conviction that Germany was likely to be involved in a general war was all that influenced the King and his Ministers in their demands for army increase and military expenditure. These demands were met with what the Court thought disloyal cavil on the part of the Chamber, to which neither the King nor Count Bernstorff could communicate the reasons which in their opinion rendered such measures of military defence indispensable. One reason for dissolving the Chamber, and thus adjourning the debate on the military budget, was the belief that events would occur which would fully warrant them, and prove the Government as wisely provident as the Chamber was lindly economical.

The spring of 1862 has, however, not fulfilled any of the prognostications of the war party. Napoleon has ren - ned tranquil, the activity of his Government being more shown in the completion of commercial treaties than of war alliances. Save the momentary trouble at Sarnico, so easily put down by the vigilance of the Italian government, no war cloud has yet burst upon the Alps. Hungary confines its efforts to passive resistance. The consequence is, that the larger panic-party of Germany has not a word to say on behalf of its cherished fears. The King of Prussia himself, who was deaf to all previous representations of France, has been unable to resist them when backed by the powerful assurances of Russia. He has, therefore, signed the Commercial Treaty with France, flinging Austria and South Germany over. He has at the same time recognised the kingdom of Italy, and acted upon the conviction that peace was to prevail in Europe. This resolution at the same time indicates the purpose of accepting those reductions of expenditure and of armament which the Prussian Chamber of Deputies seem determined to vote. The Government will give up its enlarged estimates, and thus apparently acceding to the desire of the Chamber, persist in maintaining a Council of Ministers completely opposed and hostile to it. This will give to William I. the appearance of a triumph, whilst in reality he will have abandoned the policy on which he has all along determinedly acted.

Whilst the great Courts have thus come to the determination to trust each other, and to substitute a broad alliance for lavish expenditure in self-defence, the people seem not resigned to such absolute confidence. They deprecate large armies, indeed, as weakening the State by their cost more than strengthening it by a standing force, but they are bent on following the English example in the institution of volunteers, if possible: and, until that be possible, in the formation of rifle clubs. The governments can scarcely oppose so thoroughly German an institution. A gathering of the kind on the largest scale has just taken place at Frankfort. It brought all Germans together from North and South—the Swiss, the Tyrolean, and the Carinthian fraternising with their brethren from the Baltic. It would seem, indeed, as if the German Union, hitherto confined to the intellectual class, was likely to re-appear in the popular form of a rifle association. Now, the real President of the one has come forward as the avowed head of the other. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha presided over the Frankfort Rifle Union, and we have not seen any solemn protest of the Austrian Chambers against the ominous fact.

These Rifle Associations seem, indeed likely to become the only bond of German union, and as such, even if not with the view to common defence, the whole country should fling itself into them. The Commercial Union, or Zollverein, is threatened with disruption. Prussia persists in introducing such low tariffs as Austria can never consent to, and against which Bavaria, as well as Nassau and other minor States continues to protest. The result would be a break up of the Zollverein in 1865. Whilst the efforts to maintain the Commercial Union of Germany thus prove vain, those for keeping the present political machine together are equally futile. Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony have proposed a completion rather than a reform of the Dietal Constitution, and we may at once say that Germany can accept no reform that does not proceed on the principle of popular representation, and not, as at present, upon that of princely delegation. Prussia has declined even to consider M. de Beust's proposal. But Prussia itself has lost its lead; no German looks to it or to its sovereign any longer, and the entire country is convinced that it must work its own freedom and unification.

Whilst Germany is in a ferment, Europe, of which it forms the centre, cannot be tranquil. Nor is it improbable that the French and Russian Emperors, with other Sovereigns, are seeking to form some sort of League for keeping down "revolution." If they are wise, the first thing they should do would be to satisfy the Italians with Rome and Venice. Without these the Party of Action remains in full activity and power. Germans look to Italy, not only for an example, but an opportunity. And if Napoleon strives to keep the Peninsula as it is, it is quite vain for him to unite German or Northern Sovereigns in any "resolution" league against anarchy. He is fanning the fire south of the Alps, whist idly preparing engines and escapes north of them.

EGYPT AS A COTTON FIELD.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter.)

With exception of America, there is no country which has made more rapid progress than Egypt in cotton production. The establishment of the culture therein, owing to the sagacity of the then Viceroy, who saw in it a sure means of increasing his revenue, may be said to have only *fairly* commenced in 1823. In that year the exports amounted to 5,623 bales—or two to three million pounds. The average annual exports from Alexandria for the past ten years have been about fifty million pounds. Through the latter half of that decade the increase of production has been truly remarkable. In the season 1856-7 the exports were estimated at 91,527 bales; in 1857-8 they had risen to 114,331 bales; in 1858-9, to 119,388 bales; in 1859-60, to 119,013 bales; and in 1860-61, to 142,859 bales; thus showing an increase during the last as compared with the first-named period—that is to say, after the lapse of four years, of 51,187 bales. Of the returns for the season of 1861-2, we cannot speak with equal certainty, but they will undoubtedly show a still further expansion of the trade. We know that for the present year alone our own imports of Egyptian cotton have been more than 100,000 bales, and the Viceroy himself assured us, in the Manchester Town Hall, the other day, that in the coming season the yield will be, if not double, certainly half as much again as that of the one now closing. The foregoing figures do not exhibit the entire production, for a considerable quantity of cotton, probably not less than 60,000 to 70,000 bales are annually consumed in the Egyptian factories established by the Pasha. Thus, in comparatively few years, Egypt has risen to the rank of the third cotton field in the world as regards the quantity exported, whilst in the quality of its produce it only yields the palm to the finest varieties from the American plantations.

A country which has evidenced thus practically its capacity to produce our invaluable textile, deserves more attention at the hands of foreign capitalists than it has hitherto received. Were its fine natural resources stimulated by scientific appliances, which capital alone can furnish, there need scarcely be any limit to the supply of excellent cotton obtainable from thence. What Egypt has done so far, has for the most part been accomplished by every imperfect means. The husbandry of the country is of the most primitive kind, having apparently made little progress since the days of the Pharoahs. The "fellahs," or cultivators, have very little knowledge of the value of deep ploughing, and the proper mode of performing the various other operations which constitute efficient culture, and are moreover destitute of the kind of implements necessary to bring about some of the desired improvements. Although large numbers of cotton-gins, presses, &c., have of late been introduced, the great bulk of the crop is still cleaned and prepared by machinery of extremely rude construction. Again, in a country like Egypt, water is an essential ingredient to the production of fine stapled cotton. Yet very much remains to be done, especially in Upper Egypt, before irrigation can be applied with the necessary efficiency and abundance. These short-comings have a double significance. They are most important in themselves as hindrances to proper cultivation; they are also important as preventing the economy of manual labour, which is not now too plentiful, and which might, if unassisted, be unable to cover an extended field of operation.

It is probably within the power of the Government to contribute greatly to an improved state of things. It might, for instance, usefully submit to re-examination the whole ramifications of the existing canal systems, with a view to an accurate knowledge of the actual necessities as respects these life-arteries of the country and the guidance of investors in new irrigation schemes. It has also been suggested that the supply of the main canals with water by means of powerful steam-pumps, placed at the their embouchures (on the river), and at the Government expense, should be forthwith provided. This source of outlay might be made to reimburse the Government by special taxes, levied on such lands as were benefitted by the irrigation so afforded. By the execution of this plan there would be, at least, the certainty of attaining the object aimed at in the unsuccessful experiment of Mehemet Ali, viz., the great dam thrown across the Nile, which although a failure, remains a monument to the enterprise and perseverance of its author. And as the Government generally pay dearer than private individuals in constructing public works, the Egyptian Government would probably find it advantageous to contract at a specified price for the supply of any given quantity of water during what are termed the "low months" of the year. It might also come legitimately within the province of the Viceroy to inform the fellahs, through the medium of the governors and sub-governors, of the importance of sowing only the best seed, and giving every attention to the classification of the crop, so as to ensure a greater regularity of staple.

There is, however, a wide and profitable field for the employment of private enterprise and capital in Egypt in each branch of improvement to which reference has been made. A company, established on the basis recommended some time ago by the Viceroy, for the purposes of making advances at reasonable rates of interest to the cultivator, and purchasing his crop at a fair price, and thus removing from him the curse of the extortionate native money-lender, who is frequently satisfied with nothing less than 60 or 70 per cent upon his loans, could not fail to be of immense service; and under the sanction and assistance which the Viceroy is prepared to give to such a company, the risk of its investments would be altogether trifling. There is no reason, however, why the proposed company should confine its operations within the limits specified.

To one other point both the Government and intending investors in cotton culture in Egypt would do well to direct their special attention. Any very large extension of the present variety of Egyptian cotton does not appear to be called for. Our requirements for that description are limited. What we chiefly want is cotton resembling American Orleans in length and fineness. Egypt is unquestionably well suited to the growth of such staple. Of this the Cotton Supply Association has received numerous conclusive proofs. Without prejudicing the supply of the Egyptian variety, the production of Orleans may be readily established on an extensive scale, and with every prospect of its being able to compete successfully against the similar article furnished by the American planter.

Egypt has a great advantage over some other cotton growing countries, in being brought almost to our doors by regular steam and telegraphic communication. It is fortunately under the sway of a ruler who, whilst seeking to add to the military strength and political importance of his country, does not neglect to foster those peaceful arts which distribute benefits amongst the masses of mankind. Knowing, as we do, the character and noble aspirations of the Viceroy, it is not unreasonable to hope that some useful results to ourselves, as well as to his own subjects, will accrue from the visit of His Highness to the metropolis of the cotton manufacture at a time, when the folly of our dependence on one source for the supply of our raw material, and the promising opening which offers itself for the development of new cotton fields, has become so signally manifest.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

(From the Daily News.)

We ought to need no convincing of the urgency of consultation among all sorts of authorities about cotton-supply after the experience we have had of diversity of counsels on the plainest points of the case. A few months ago a weekly contemporary, which assumes to be a supreme authority on all such matters, lectured us from week to week upon the ignorance of journalists and the public at large in advocating an increased supply of Indian cotton, for the decisive reason that we could not work up more cotton of the Indian quality if he could obtain any quantity of it. It was absolutely useless, we were told, except for inferior fabrics, for which we had a sufficient supply. Our machinery would not answer for it; the public did not demand it; we must have the real American article or none; and people who supposed otherwise were simply talking of what they did not understand, and should be admonished to hold their tongues. In a few weeks more it became known from Manchester that machines had been altered, at an expense of 15s. each, for working the Indian cotton. The last *Edinburgh Review*, in an article which to the general reader looks like the best advice we have received on the whole subject, gave us the all-important information that the Indian staple has long been preferred by the French and Swiss manufacturers to any others, because it both wears better and takes the dye better than any other kind. More recently still the fact has come out that the New England manufacturers are so decidedly of the same mind that they had for some time before the war broke out supplied themselves from India instead of New Orleans. There is scarcely a point of the whole case on which we are not subject to the same contradiction of authorities. Again and again, after we have been assured that we had cleared out the Indian stocks, and that nothing remained that the natives themselves would use, more has turned up by some accident: and the latest news we have is that, by the opening of the Indus route, by rail and steamer, no less than four millions and a half lbs. of cotton has been unexpectedly sent down from Kotree to Kurrachee, out of Scinde alone, between January and May. Who can say how much more there may be in many places which we might get at by bringing all existing information into a focus by a Council in London? By such a concentration of knowledge we may learn what there is in Africa, in Asia Minor, in Mexico, whence some excellent specimens were recently approved at Manchester, of a kind which Mr. Anderson, who brought it (the brother of Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame), reports to be obtainable in any quantity, as it grows wild all over Mexico. What is the truth about the flax-cotton, now so eagerly used in New England, and grown on the western prairies? We are told that the farmers there are willing to sell the fibre rather than the seed, if a sufficient market is opened to them. What is the truth about the quantity that India exports to Pegu, Mauritius, Singapore, and other places? For what price are the people of India willing to let us have the stock they have kept for themselves? In searching out these facts, the chances are many that we shall light upon stores at present unheard of India. The ribbon department of the Exhibition should teach a lesson to all easy followers of authority. We have heard a great deal of the impossibility of working up into a good fabric the silk which has for some seasons borne about the same relation to the old staple that Indian cotton has borne to New Orleans. It could not be made to suit our machinery; it worried the workpeople; it depraved the manufacture. The silkworm disease, however, left no choice in the case. It was the blockade of the silk manufacture; and now we have witnessed the triumph of Coventry ribbons at the Exhibition. They are finer than those from St. Etienue or anywhere; finer than were ever before seen. In the exhibition we see, too, the cotton fabrics shown by the Cotton-Supply Association, articles which the most old-fashioned worker in American cotton would find it impossible to disparage. In a full Council in London news would be obtained of any known existing produce, and means might be devised for ascertaining what more remains to be disclosed.

The case is, if possible, stronger in regard to the future production, which is the second object. The contradictions are endless as to whether the indigenous Indian sort is improvable, whether the American sort will flourish, and under what conditions; whether the native cultivators will or will not learn, and even whether they need to learn, better methods of cultivation and of dressing their produce; whether there is or is not a deficiency of labour for picking, and of capital for bringing forward the crops; whether the cultivators are willing or unwilling to sell to us, and so on. On the one hand we are told that nothing can be done without advances to the peasants, which would require a large immediate outlay of capital; and on the other hand we are assured that, by the rise in wages, and in the selling value of food crops, the cultivators are less poor than they were, less dependent on the money-lenders, and more disposed to wait to receive the complete price of their commodity at the end of the season. How far is each representation true? If we could get face to face with Anglo-Indians who have actually succeeded in growing such cotton as Manchester approves, we should soon know whether such success has been obtained in Dharwar only, and why. Indeed, we know that it has been obtained elsewhere; and this brings on the question whether the success could not be continually extended. If discouragement from Lancashire is as we are told the cause of the cessation of nearly all the successful efforts made, a Council in London would soon settle that matter. It would ascertain whether Lancashire would take a certain quantity of cotton of a certain feasible quality at a certain feasible price; and then, an association of capitalists, employing Indian officers, or other Englishmen acquainted with the country, or trustworthy natives, superseding the native middlemen, opening depôts and dressing establishments in the interior, and shipping establishments in the ports, could soon ascertain whether this wide and rich field of industry and production could be worked for our purposes or not. Some assert that it could: others cry out that it could not. Some promise vast profits, and others threaten considerable losses. Well? it is to get light on this that a Council is immediately and urgently wanted. Meantime, the common sense of general society opines that the profit is exceedingly probable, while the loss could be only partial, and would, in all likelihood, be much less than that of feeding four or five millions of despairing operatives at home. Instant consultation, with an eager interest in arriving at a practical decision, would, all events, be better than either standing still, calling on the Government to interpose, or staring across the Atlantic, in vague hope of seeing cotton come out of the American ports through some accident which nobody has any right to anticipate. Government has tried a good many experiments already, and has met with only snubbing for its doubtful, and neglect for its successful achievements. One certainty, however, has arisen from its efforts; and that is, that the success of such experiments on any large scale is impaired in precisely the proportion that the hand of Government is seen in them. As for the other mode of waiting on Providence, it is enough to say that nothing that can happen in America now should have the least effect on our efforts. A peace between North and South tomorrow would not improve our chances beyond this season—and little enough for that time. The Slaves system is doomed; and a new system has to be organized before cotton can be grown: and we know that there can be no supply this year. But there will be no peace—no reorganization of Southern society that English society can afford to wait for.

We have spoken of India chiefly, because it has been assumed throughout by the usual oracles on this subject that, because India alone has hitherto competed at all with the American States, India is now practically our only resource. There is a rapidly spreading conviction, however, that the assumption is a most false and mischievous one. It has always been perplexing to outside observers that so little attention has been attracted to the West Indies. We never could conceive why this was. The quality of West India cotton is emphatically approved at Manchester; and certain speculators tell us that the commodity can be profitably grown. The free negro residents are precisely the people to grow it; and their wives and ample families of children provide a larger proportion of hands to pick it than can be found elsewhere. This must be a leading subject of discussion in the Council. The West Indies are nearer than the East, the people have never been discouraged like the ryots, they are not the prey of money-lenders, nor wedded to antique methods of treating their product. In Council there would be a cure for the apathy which is so mysterious, or the reason of it would be shown. We should learn why or whether we cannot have a large and yearly extending supply of the best cotton from Jamaica, and yet more from Guiana. Mr. St. John is just going to Hayti. Let him be engaged to send home accurate accounts of what has been actually done there by American immigrants and natives, and of what President Jeffrard proposes further to effect. Then there is the whole African field to be investigated, from the Cape to Egypt, by the western coast. The French Emperor is looking after the interior in one sense, and Dr. Livingstone in another. We have all hailed the Egyptian Pacha's promise at Liverpool the other day, of a doubled, or nearly doubled, supply from the Nile valley. Who will tell us about Turkey? There is reason to believe that from the Turkish provinces alone we might get what we want. Some South American countries talk of sending us supplies: what can we get from them? We have no idea of setting aside our own colony of Queensland, which is already sending us small shipments, on the ground of deficiency of labour, till the question has been discussed whether the labour cannot be had. That may be another topic for the Council.

We might lengthen the list of Cotton fields considerably; but we have said enough. Here are our sinking millions: there, in a hundred places, are the capabilities of producing the needed commodity. What can be so reasonable as that all who can show us what separates the two elements, and how the obstruction can be removed, should be called together, in order to put the work in train? The confusion of tongues once reduced to orderly consultation and practical decision, the means will be forthcoming. No body has any doubt of that.

There remains a third subject, of a more temporary but also of a far more urgent and mournful character. How to deal with the calamity which is crushing four millions of our people, must be pressed upon the consideration of the wisest and best of our citizens, and will require all their united resources of wisdom, patriotism, and humanity.

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